FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR DELEGATE VIEWS OUTCOME OF IPU FORUM

LD311902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 31 May (ADN) -- The Inter-Parliamentary Union's sixth conference on European cooperation and security, in which parliamentarians from 30 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act took part, came to an end on Saturday afternoon with the unanimous adoption of a final resolution.

As Herbert Fechner, head of the delegation of the GDR Interparliamentary Group, stressed in a press statement, the comprehensive and useful exchange of views and the result of the conference of parliamentarians showed that it is more necessary than ever, precisely in the present very complicated international conditions, to proceed even more consistently than hitherto along the path toward the implementation of the Final Act, which was embarked upon more than 10 years ago. The conference has proved that the spirit of political reason, of realism and cooperation, is stronger in the IPU than the demon of confrontation. The seventh IPU conference will take place in Bucharest in 1989.

CEMA INDUSTRY COOPERATION WORKING GROUPS MEET

LD282214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A session of the CEMA permanent working groups for cooperation in the coal industry, the power industry, and the oil and gas industry opened today in Podbanska in Vyskoe Tatry. Josef Benes, deputy minister of fuel and power, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation, noted the tasks of this area of industry, pointing out the fact that their exacting nature required constant strengthening of international cooperation. In this connection he emphasized the significance of the multifaceted contacts between the CEMA members that began to develop intensively in this sector particularly after 1974.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY JOURNALISTS MEET IN SOFIA

AU301541 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The 18th international meeting of military journalists from Warsaw Pact members ended in Sofia today. The subject of the meeting was the contribution of the military journalists to the education of the young people in a spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism. The delegates exchanged opinions on the work of military mass media, and forthcoming tasks of the military journalists were discussed.

SED, SPD AIDES DISCUSS NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

LD301456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 30 May (ADN) -- The following joint statement was published in Bonn on Friday on the fourth meeting of the working group set up by the SPD Bundestag group and the SED on the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in Europe:

The working group of the SPD Bundestag group and the SED Central Committee met on the 29 and 30 May in Bonn to continue their consultations on principles for a corridor free of nuclear weapons in Central Europe in line with the proposal of the Palme Commission. It was the fourth round of consultations. A fifth round is to take place on the 30 June 1986 in Berlin.

The working group noted that the continued arms race has not made file on the European continent more secure. It is thus all the more urgent to bring about a relaxation of the situation in Europe and create joint stable security at the lowest possible level of armed forces. Olof Palme's proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons on either side of the dividing line between the two alliances would be a step towards this goal.

The SED representatives explained the proposals made by the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR to the Federal Government on the subject of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. There was agreement that it is in the interests of Europe to create a zone free of chemical weapons on both sides instead of having new binary weapons which are difficult to control.

The talk was attended by: On the GDR side, Hermann Axan, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental head in the SED Central Committee; Guenter Hillmann, section leader in the Foreign Ministry; Prof Karl Lanius, director of the Institute of High Energy Physics, and Karl-Heinz Wagner, member of staff in the SED Central Committee on the SPD side, Egon Bahr, chairman of the subcommittee for disarmament and arms control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium, Karsten D. Voigt, representative of the SPD Bundestag group in the Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the SPD Executive; Erwin Horn, representative of the SPD Bundestag group in the defense committee; Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD Council; and Uwe Stehr, specialist on disarmament, and arms control of the SPD Bundestag group.

REPORTAGE ON CSCE MEETING ON 'HUMAN CONTACTS'

LD271747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Bern, 27 May (ADN) -- A meeting from CSCE states on questions of human contacts ended in Bern today without the sought-for joint final document. After intensive talks, the U.S. delegation was the only one to refuse its approval for a compromise proposal from the neutral and nonaligned states for such a document, even before the final session on Monday evening.

Nevertheless, the meeting was useful because many delegations, including the GDR's gave extensive information on the exertions of their states to implement the Final Act and the concluding document of the Madrid meeting, stated Prof Dr Werner Haenisch for the GDR delegations. The GDR also regards the meeting as useful because the connection between the consolidation of peace and of international security, and the development of human contacts had been convincingly proven. The safeguarding of peace is the most important humanitarian task.

The meeting confirmed that progress in the area of human contacts can be attained only when the principles applying to their development are strictly heeded and, especially, the existing social systems are respected mutually, Prof Dr Haenisch said. At such meetings of experts results are possible only when unilateral demands are dispensed with. The responsibility for the fact that it had not been possible to work out a final document, which was rich in content, is borne by the United States alone.

Further Details

LD271932 Warsaw PAP in English 1826 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 27: Following busy negotiations, difficult mediatory efforts and corrections, at the last moment emerged a compromising final document of a six-week meeting of experts from 35 states participating in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Bern.

Like every compromise, this document was regarded as unsatisfactory for all the three main groups of the states present, namely, socialist, Western (EEC and NATO members), as well as the neutral and nonaligned ones. Experts and diplomats gathered in Bern, agreed, however, that the document constitutes a certain, valuable step forward, compared with the hitherto decisions at the CSCE level.

What is more, in the present international situation, burdened with so much tension, an approval, unopposed by delegations of 35 states, of the document of one of the meetings within the framework of CSCE process, would be a desirable political signal. A need for sending such a positive political signal from Bern was voiced by delegations of all states. Even a U.S. delegate Michael Novak, primarily accepted the compromise, reached on Monday, mindful of the fact that otherwise the U.S. would be left alone against the remaining 34 states, its own allies including. Washington, however, drew its delegate to order by telephone. He was to put a veto, ruin the uniformity of views of all states.

Thus, the U.S. isolated themselves from a group of those members of the international community who are willing to develop the CSCE process. What is the cause for this contemptuous arrogance? A militateral cooperation on this plane in Europe is, simply, not in line with the main trend of the U.S. foreign policy, aimed at a world-wide confrontation.

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES CHANGES

AU301910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] With the participation of Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and Central Committee secretary, a plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee was held in Sofia today.

Some organizational issues were discussed.

The following Komsomol Central Committee secretaries were released from their posts because of transfer to other work: Evgeni Uzunov, Magdalena Yankova, Nikolay Dobrev, and Pencho Sirakov.

Anton Velichkov, Vanyo Naydenov, Luchezar Chikov, and Maria Damyanova were elected secretaries of the Komsomol Central Committee in their place.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT STUDIES CONGRESS RECEPTION

AU311900 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 31 May 86

["Todor Zhivkov on the 2nd International Congress on Bulgarian Studies" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA) -- "I believe that your scientific reports and discussions will be a new considerable contribution to the study of yesterday's and today's Bulgaria," said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, in his address to the participants in the second Interntional Bulgarian Studies Congress which ended here today.

In his speech at a reception on the occassion of the completion of the congress, the Bulgarian head of state said: "I could call the Bulgarian studies -- this comprehensive field of research -- a science on the truth about Bulgaria and the Bulgarians. The truth about what the Bulgarian people have created during their long history, about what these people have lived through, about the ideals for which they have fought. The truth about today's progress of our people."

"Maybe someone would say," contunued Mr Todor Zhivkov, "that the truth about Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people is of interest only to us Bulgarians. Your work here has refuted any such notion for obviosly the whole world is interested in Bulgaria. It is well known that everything proved by science, by the facts linked with a people's history and achievements, is to the benefit of all other peoples."

The Bulgarian head of state noted that the hard-working Bulgarian people have always valued the friendship and cooperation with the other peoples of the world.

He assessed the work of the foreign scientists (550 from nearly 60 countries) as a contribution for the more objective evaluation of Bulgaria's place in the world civilization and culture, in the making of our world.

"Each of your conscientious studies, no matter on what period or theme of the Bulgarian history it is centered, each of your studies of modern Bulgaria, will promote understanding among the peoples. Such understanding is now necessary for the preservation of life on earth, for the avertion of humanity's selfdestruction," noted the president of the State Council.

Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that the meeting in Sofia has turned into a bridge that united people and helps them in their communications and cooperation to the benefit of the peaceful coexistence of the peoples of the world.

Prof Otto Kronsteiner expressed the foreign guests' gratitude to Mr Zhivkov, to the Bulgarian scientists and the Bulgarian people.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 31 May 1986, in reporting the same reception, adds: "The reception was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairmen of the State Council; and Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education."]

AL-QADHDHAFI HANDS 'IMPORTANT LETTER TO ENVOY

LD012039 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 24, June 1st, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The leader of the revolution today received the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Great Jamahiriyah and handed him an important letter to the Bulgarian president Todor Zhivkov.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

AU011809 Sofia BTA in English 1658 GMT 1 Jun 86

["Bulgaria-China Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- A delegation of the State Economic Commission of China, headed by its chairman Mr Lu Dong, made a six day business visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Economic Council with the council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

The delegation was received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the state Research and Technologies Committee; and by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The guests paid visits to economic organizations, combined works, and factories and had talks on the broadening of the bilateral economic cooperation with a delegation headed by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council.

The delegation left Bulgaria today.

LEBANESE DELEGATION VISITS 25 MAY - 1 JUNE

AU011857 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 1 Jun 86

["Desire for Active Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, headed by its secretary general Anwar Fatairi, paid a visit to this country from May 25 through June 1, 1986 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation was received by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The participants in the talks discussed a wide range of issues on the current international situation and the development of the bilateral cooperation.

They voiced their concern over the continuing tensions in international relations, caused by the U.S. and its allies in NATO who have endangered the life on our planet by promoting an unprecendent arms race and attempting to militarize space.

It was noted that the task to guarantee the security of all states and peoples, their peaceful development and progress, could be solved by political means only, by the joint efforts of all states. In this connection, the participants in the talks expressed full declaration of January 15, 1986.

The representatives of the two parties condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and the vicious anti-Syrian campaign.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon spoke out against all attempts to substitute the just and comprehensive settleing of the Middle East issue with separatist deals of the Camp David type, which run counter to the legitimate rights of all Arab peoples and are especially harmful to the Palestinian people who are to be given the right to form their own sovereign state led by their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization. Both delegations supported the Soviet initiative on the calling of an international conference on the Middle East.

The Bulgarian side to the talks expressed this country's solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Lebanese national progressive forces gainst the Israeli aggression, for the complete liberation of Lebanon, for the preservation of the country's national sovereignty and for the democratic settlement of the crisis in Lebanon. The Bulgarian Communist Party assesses highly the work of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon in these directions.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

AU011814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] In the next few days Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, will pay a friendly business visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

FOJTIK DISCUSSES WESTERN 'MISINFORMATION'

AU290505 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 86 p 5

[Report on speech by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at an election meeting at Podebrady, Central Rohemia, on 15 May]

[Text] Comrade Jan Fojtik emphasized the role of representative bodies and national committees as agencies of genuine administration by the people that have significant legal powers and dispose of considerable resources. He stressed that socialism must rely on the creative activity and initiative of citizens, the working people. The national committees are one of those basic links that must encourage and constructively channel this creativity in accordance with the interests of the whole. For thousands of years the exploitative classes and their bureaucratic and oppressive apparatuses ruled and the people were governed. Under socialism, people should be their own rulers, availing themselves of genuine people's democratic agencies and institutions and, to an increasing degree, also by means of direct, immediate participation in government.

The 27th CPSU Congress and also the 17th CPCZ Congress spoke of the necessity to promote socialist self-administration. This is a process of exceptional importance, the gist of which is the growing participation of the working people, of citizens, in the running of society.

Comrade Fojtik went on to stress the importance of continuing to build developed socialism in the CSSR, a program that was adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. This program is based on all the positive achievements of the past 15 years. However, at the same time it places emphasis on changes, on the basis of which we should carry out the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our society and achieve a certain turnabout in the intensification of the economy. What matters in this respect is thus not a mere continuation of past approaches. On the contrary, we must reconsider a great deal in our work and eliminate all barriers that stand in the way of speeding up socioeconomic development, carrying out the intensification of the economy, and substantially raising economic performance. We must not back away from the economic program adopted at the 17th congress, which must be projected into the plan for this year and into the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Jan Fojtik then dealt with the current problems of the intricate international situation. He drew attention to the important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which proceed from the endeavor to avert a nuclear catastrophe and ensure peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. He stressed that the United States and its NATO allies not only took a negative stand on these initiatives but also began to step up various provocative actions aimed at exacerbating tension.

The U.S. President is once again acting like a warmonger, justifying the aggressive acts of imperialism, which are an expression of state terrorism, as a "sacred duty," a mission enjoined by "providence," and the need to defend the interests of the "word of freedom and democracy," Jan Fojtik said. What is alarming is that this policy has the full support of the widely ramified propaganda machinery serving the reactionary forces of imperialism, the U.S. military-industrial complex, and the arms manufacturing concerns of other imperialist states. The psychological war unleashed by imperialists against the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism is highly dangerous and must on no account be underestimated. What is its aim? To spread misinformation in the interest of the militarist forces of imperialism, to cover up their war preparations while preparing the people for this war, to manipulate and influence the world public in the spirit of anti-Sovietism, to spread hatred for socialism, and to create fear of the so-called Soviet military menace or the "communist threat."

A formidable portion of information media in the West is fully occupied with this filthy work, which it tries to cover with the cloak of its alleged duty to safeguard "freedom of information." In reality, however, this is a case of information imperialism.

To spread misinformation, to use ordinary language, means to lie, to spread lies. However, for the lie to be effective, it must sound like a trustworthy report. Anticommunisim presents every lie as a guaranteed truth. As is known, the most dangerous lie of all is half-truth. It is a lie that is based on a certain reality on a certain situation, which is grossly distorted by the information apparatus, but made to look credible. The principle is that such a piece of misinformation, half-truth, and gross lie must be disseminated as fast as possible. Nowadays imperialists organize their provocations with previously prepared propaganda scripts -- therein lies a characteristic feature of the psychological war waged by them. Let us recall the events surrounding the South Korean airliner. What an anti-Soviet hysteria they unleashed in those days! Then, under the smokescreen of that campaign, they attacked Grenada. Again, it was under a fabricated pretext: The lives of a few American citizens had allegedly been threatened, Grenada had allegedly posed a threat to the security of the United States; Cuba, and Moscow had allegedly been building a military airport on the island, and so forth. After the aggression it became absolutely clear that nothing of that sort was involved, that Grenada was dangerous for the United States solrely and exclusively by its wish to live freely, according to the will of its people. But by then the imperialists had already been preparing further operations -- against Nicaragua, Lebanon, and so forth.

Libya has now been attacked under an unbelievable pretext. Supposedly, this was to be an exemplary lesson in the struggle against terrorism. What decent person in the world would approve of terrorism? The most powerful imperialist state, which itself practices a policy of state terrorism, thus punished free Libya for allegedly being the "source of terrorism."

The recording of a telegraphic message from a certain Libyan embassy was to serve as evidence. However, later it turned out that this embassy does not even have the equipment for transmitting such messages. And now, again on the basis of trumped up charges, they threaten the use of a terrorist act of aggression against Syria.

Or let us turn to the misfortune that occurred in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, about which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev spoke yesterday. Before anyone was in the position to know what, in fact, had happened, the West already launched, literally, an anti-Soviet chase. Whereas at the site of the accident everything possible was being done to prevent the accident from spreading further and to render assistance to those affected and jeopardized, all kinds of lies and pieces of misinformation were being disseminated in the West solely to sully the Soviet Union and exploit the situation in order to cover up the West's militaristic plans and its unwillingness to tackle problems that are decisive for international security. They even accused the Soviet Union of having failed to provide information on the accident. Yesterday Comrade Gorbachev drew attention to the delay with which the U.S. Administration supplied information on the accident of the nuclear power station at Three Mile Island in 1979. Even the report to the U.S. Congress itself came after a delay of 10 days. As far as world public opinion is concerned, which they are so fond of invoking, they showed no regard for it whatsoever. This is, incidientally, typical of their style: They produce sensations to be able to slander others and boast of the promptness of their own information policy, but when it comes to decisions of a fundamental nature, they make them exclusively behind closed doors. The decision of the U.S. President to declare war on Vietnam was made by a narrow circle of people; Congress and the American public simply had to take note of it.

What takes place behind the scences of the policy of imperialist states can be learned from time to time from the scandals that break out and later become public knowledge, for example, when it is necessary to settle accounts with someone in the interest of the strongest groups, such as the military-industrial complex. This was the case at the time of the well-known Watergate affair. Nixon was regarded as a reactionary politician and acted accordingly. But as soon as he began to negotiate the limitation of strategic missiles and signed the first agreement to this effect, this sufficed for the tide to turn away from him.

But let us go back to the propaganda on Chernobyl. I happened to be in the FRG when the West unleashed the anti-Soviet campaign. I witnessed something that might be called a pathological fit of the propaganda machinery. Without anything to support their reports, the mass tabloids immediately started to spread all kinds of horror stories about what was supposedly going on in the Ukraine. They wrote about ten of thousands of dead victims, about apocalyptic horrors, about the Soviet Union being threatened with famine, and all that resulted in slanders of the Soviet of the grossest kind. The posthumous children of Adolf Hitler and Josef Goebbels tried very hard. Finally they were given a chance to incite hatred for the people who at Stalingrad had thwarted their dreams about world rule and who, by hoisting the red flag above the Reichstag, had shown them the value of their racial superiority.

The manner in which bourgeois information media, which also exert their influence on our territory, responded to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant naturally had its impact in our country as well. We do not live in an ideological vacuum. Anticommunist staffs have drawn up special programs aimed at manipulating our public opinion, especially the opinions of young people. They invest formidable resources in this. Fortunately, their work is far from yielding the calcuated effect. After all, the reality in which our people live and participate in its creation is at variance with hostile propaganda. However, this propaganda does have a certain impact and we must reckon with it.

For example, some people say: Why are we not as promptly informed as people in the West? A clear position must be assumed on this. The pieces of misinformation, lies, and half-truths reaching us from the sources of anticommunist centers cannot be regarded at all as information. If we had to refute them promptly, that would be a Sisyphean effort. We are not likely to ever achieve an "edge" in this regard, and we will not even try to achieve it. Let the people who criticize us in this respect speak out after a while -- when the matter is fully clarified and when it becomes clear that they either swallowed hostile propaganda hook, line, and sinker or themselves took an initiative in spreading it -- and clarify their own position; let them say what, in fact, they had in mind. By the way, this is something that we ought to demand all the time from those who occasionally come up with all kinds of rumors and "reliable reports" designed to spread uncertainty and to sow doubts about our policy. It is wrong to demand that in such cases our information media should react to their voices; that would only add wind to their sails. Our policy is honest; we have nothing to hide from the people. No doubt, there are people who would like to conceal one offence or another they committed. But that is not our policy line, as the 17th congress of our party conclusively demonstrates, and neither will be our policy line in the future. We have learned from the period of crisis in the late sixties. In 1968 there was no shortage of such "tribunes of the people" who misused the information media for demagogical purposes, brandishing trust at every step. At the same time they practiced policy behind closed doors; the more they spoke about public policy, the more they engaged in behind-the-stage intrigues. In the "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" we clearly dissociated ourselves from such pratices. In that document we analyzed the causes of the crisis and drew conclusions for overcoming it and for the further development of socialism. We also adhere, and will continue adhere, to these principles in our information policy.

We must never forget what responsible work this is. After all, the important thing is not to go public with the first impression and the first idea but to verify the truth and to handle this truth in a very responsible way. To provide truthful information means to characterize reality in the most accurate way, to show the causes of certain phenomena, and at the same time to indicate the path of solving the problems that are connected with one phenomenon or another. Yesterday's speech by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev sets an example in this respect. Everyone now knows the true state of affairs with regard to the Chernobyl accident, what happened there, how the Soviet Government reacted to the accident, and what measures it took to prevent a recurrence of similar incident.

Everyone also knows what it proposes with a view of establishing a system of international security regarding to use of nuclear energy. The case of Chernobyl again confirmes how important it is to overcome the thinking and practices of international policy from the cold war era, how vitally important it is to pursue the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems as continously proposed by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community associated in the Warsaw Pact.

When we say that our information policy is honest, that does not mean that there is nothing about it that could stand improvement. This also applies to its promptness. There is no doubt that there do exist weak spots in this regard. The 17th party congress set up responsible tasks in this respect. They are connected with the need to deepen socialist democracy and to activate the human factor in ensuring the program of the 17th congress, especially the strategic line of accelerating the social and economic development of our society and intensifying our economy. There can be no forward movement without people's initiative, their active participation, their creative approach to tasks, and their interest in the successful solution of present and future tasks. We want to and must move forward at a faster pace than has been the case until now. One of the prerequisities is also the improvement of our information work, of the entire political-educational and ideological activity. We, too, identify with the Leninst principle of "glasnost" [preceeding word in Russian], with the public discussion and broad publicity of our policy.

This is also commensurate with the requirements of the times and with people's level of maturity. The time when people were content with mere words, if it ever existed, is gone forever. The people rightly call for acts, deeds, for practical results. They do not want to tolerate discrepancies between that which is proclaimed and actual policy. This also places new demands on our propaganda, especially on the activity of informatin media. They must provide more information and not preach great truths and persuade people about the need for something which is demanded by everyone, such as order and discipline, the application of the results of science and technology in production, or the production of quality merchandise. Instead, they must point to what is being done in this respect, for example, by the best achievers, to new forms and methods of work, why some things are not coming off, where the concrete causes of our shortcomings are, how they can be overcome, and what must be done to progress.

Therein lies at present the main task of our propaganda: to arm people with truth for the struggle for the further development of socialism and to reinforce people's conviction that our policy is correct and that socialism and the forces of peace and progress in the world will prevail. Profound agruments and encouragement for this work are provided by documents from the CPSU and CPCZ congresses, particularly by the CPSU Program, with which we identify and which constitutes the foundation of offensive propaganda for all revolutionary and progressive forces.

LENART CHAIRS CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD302030 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee was in session today in Bratislava. On the agenda was the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the results of the elections to representative bodies at all levels in Slovakia. The session was opened and chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium,, first secretary of the CPSL.

The report of the Presidium was delivered by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. It states that the wide activity of citizens in the preelection period and the results of the general elections to representative bodies convincingly documented the unity of our people, their loyalty to the cause of socialism, peace, and progress, and their sense of belonging to the countries of the socialist community. The report acknowledges and thanks all organs and organizations of the Communist Party, the organs of the National Front, other political parties, social organizations, national committees, state organs, enterprises, institutions, mass information and propaganda media, and the 10,000 citizens who by their active and selfless work contributed to the successful preparations and course of the elections. We consider it necessary, Comrade Janik said in the report, as the 17th CPCZ Congress and the resolutions of the CPSL congress demand, that national committees widen and continue to improve the quality of services; make better provision for the needs of inhabitants in areas of housing, supplies, and transportation; concern themselves with public order; ensure the cleanliness and pleasant appearance of towns and villages; make an even more active contribution to the education of the citizens; and take better care of the development of education, culture, and the health service.

The report goes on to emphasize that the high trust of the people expressed in the elections binds the legislative bodies and national committees, all the deputies, to work for their benefit with even greater initiative and responsibility. At the same time it is an importat prerequisite for the successful realization of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the resolution of the CPSL congress, and the new election programs of the National Front.

The CPSL Central Committee then discussed cadre proposals and approved the resolution. The session of the CPSL Central Committee ended with the Internationale.

BILAK, VACLAVIK ADDRESS ARMY PARTY AKTIV

LD272324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] In Prague today, an Army party aktiv discussed tasks facing the Czechoslovak People's Army following the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee said that the Czechoslovak People's Army and its members are a firm part of our society, fulfill all tasks in defense of the results of our people's work, are an inseparable part of the Warsaw Pact, and also fulfill tasks linked with the international defense of socialism. He pointed out the close connection between internal and external policy, and said that our plans can be implemented only in conditions of peace. He condemned the militarist circles of the NATO countries, particularly the United States, that have the idea that they will succeed in gaining superiority over the socialist community and dictate their ideas.

He also condemned the attempts of revanchism, particularly in the FRG, that receives support from the highest FRG officials who encourage forces demanding the abolishment of the results of the World War II.

Concluding his speech, Vasil Bilka told the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army that they are a firm support for the people and, in alliance with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, a support for the whole socialist community.

Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, said that the members of the Army identify fully with the conclusions of the 17th congress, take an active part in their implementation, and take a responsible approach to the tasks of combat and political preparation.

SURVEILLANCE OF CHARTER 77 'DISSIDENTS' INCREASED

AU311527 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 31 (AFP) -- Four Czech dissidents, members of the Charter 77 group, were overtly followed by policy for 48 hours to dissuade them from contacts with Westerners, group sources said Saturday.

The increased watch over Charter 77 dissidents came during a visit here by West German Social Democrat Deputy Gerth Weisskirchen, dissident sources said. The parliamentarian was to discuss the twinning of Czech and West German cities and make contact with Charter 77 members, a group source added.

Meanwhile six other charter members among them Jiri Hajeck, former foreign minister during the Prague spring (1968) have been interrogated by police about Charter 77 documents destined for the Berne-based Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The documents denounced restrictions in Czechoslovakia on contactss between people, exchanges of information and family gatherings.

U.S. CLAIMS OF USSR SALT II VIOLATION 'UNFOUNDED'

LD281455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 28 May 86

[Report by New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky]

[Text] The White House announced yesterday that together with launching the new Trident nuclear submarine, two submarines of the Poseidon type will be put out of operation so that the provisions of the SALT II treaty will be adhered to. This announcement, however, was accompanied by unfounded accusations that the USSR is violating this agreement. Spokesman Larry Speakes said that further observance of the treaty will be assessed at the end of the year when the United States will exceed the agreed limits in the sphere of strategic bombers by adding the new B-52 bombers with cruise missiles.

As long as the USSR allegedly continues violating the treaty and as long as an agreement at the Geneva talks is not reached, the U.S. Government will stop observing the SALT II treaty. For the time being it is not clear whether this strong statement was meant to appease the Republican hawks or whether it is a preparation for a definitive abandonment of the treaty by Reagan's government. A Democratic congressman viewed the announcement on further adherence to the treaty as good news. He added, however, that if this is to mean merely another step toward a final decision to withdraw from the treaty it will be a tragic blunder.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON NATO MEETING IN HALIFAX

LD312027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] If marks were given in the conjugation of the word "peace" then the foreign ministers meeting in Halifax would have received the highest mark, underlined several times. However, even the best words can hardly conceal the dangerous content, which prevails in the conclusions adopted. At the same time, the Ministerial Council, as the highest political authority of the pact, had a chance to take a fresh look at the important problems of the international situation as required by its dangerous aggravation. It had a reason to do so. Since its last meeting in December last year, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact submitted a whole range of peace initiatives. Let us recall at least some of them: a proposal to prohibit nuclear tests as the first prerequisite for halting the nuclear arms buildup and even a uniiateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests; a proposal to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons until the year 2000; a proposal to limit radically conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals; and proposals to create nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones.

The opportunity offered was, however, not utilized in Halifax. True, because of the growing peace endeavors of the inhabitants of their respective countries, the ministers did not dare to sweep the proposals from the table. But they did not arrive at a constructive answer, which would move Europe, and not only Europe, away from the threatening precipice. On the contrary, they wrapped in diplomatic phrases dangerous conclusions adopted by defense ministers in the pact's military bodies in Brussels last week, who had given the green light to programs for a further arms buildup in all areas: to reinforce the destructive power of conventional weapons; increase nuclear potential by deploying more American missiles in Western Europe; and to begin manufacturing binary chemical weapons in the United States with the purpose of deploying them in Western Europe.

In Brussels as many six states spoke against this while others counseled to wait. The same thing was also repeated at the meeting in Halifax, where they had at their disposal the Soviet Government's statement rejecting the course taken by NATO and speaking again in favor of the total prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of all their stocks based on verifiable international agreements.

The impertinent pressure applied by Secretary Schultz met with success. The resolution equipping NATO with chemical weapons was approved although by the minimal majority. Secretary Shultz also attempted to force on his West European allies Washington's concept of the fight against international terrorism when he again repeated Washington's displeasure at their negative attitude to the military strike against Libya, as well as their critical attitude toward its policy in Central America.

In one thing Secretary Shultz was, however, unsuccessful in fully satisfying his master in the White House with the outcome of the meeting in Halifax. This was when he repeated Washington's decision not to observe the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, although he had a tenacious assistant in Lord Carrington, NATO Secretary general, who could not resist making sharp anti-Soviet attacks. The West European allies experienced a similar situation almost half a year ago. As at that time, the majority, including the otherwise normally obedient Bonn and London, voiced their concern at the meeting in Halifax. They let it to be understood that arms limitation treaties, which had been previously concluded, including SALT II, must be observed.

Differences and even conflicts between the views held by Washington and NATO's West European members on a number of important issues, were also manifested at the current NATO council's meeting. This is a consequence of the differentiation in political thinking going on in West European countries, where they have far too harsh and bitter experiences from two world wars but also good experiences from the period of the relaxation of international tension. The dangerous stance of the United States in the end, however, asserted itself again to the detriment of all.

SOVIET ADMIRAL LEADS DOSAAF DELEGATION ON VISIT

Received by Lenart

LD302132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] In Bratislava today Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy (DOSAAF) headed by Admiral of the Fleet Georgiy Yegorov, chairman of its Central Committee, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and holder of the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

In a friendly conversation they discussed the long-range outlook for Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and tasks facing the Union for Cooperation with the Army (SVAZARM) and DOSAAF, the two sister defense organizations, in implementing the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Leaves for Home

LD011017 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet delegation of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy (DOSAAF), ended its stay in Czechoslovakia yesterday, and left Bratislava by air for the Soviet Union. The delegation was led by Admiral of the Fleet Georgiy Yegorov, chairman of the society's Central Committee.

LENART RECEIVES HEAD OF USSR'S SARATOV OBKOM

LD301621 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Aleksandr Khomyakov, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Saratov Obkom. The two assessed the knowledge and experience that the Soviet guests gained during their week-long working visit in the twinned West Slovak Region. They also exchanged information about the further prospects of development after the recent congresses of Czechoslovak and Soviet communists.

Present at the reception was Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the West Slovak regional CPSL committee.

HONECKER ON PEACE, DISARMAMENT, TERRORISM

AU150700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 86 pp 3, 4

[Report on address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at a meeting with a delegation of the German Gymnasitcs and Sports Association in the Central Committee building in Berlin on 9 April]

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker said: I want to take our meeting today as an opportunity to express the most cordial thanks of the SED Central Committee to all sportsmen, all training supervisors and trainers, judges and referees, sport teachers and sport functionaries, sport scientists and sport physicians. Their achievements have taken a worthy place in the broad people's movement to prepare the 11th party congress.

It has indeed become a people's movement. It is based on all classes and layers, on all generations of our people. This is due to the fact that everything our party plans and implements is exclusively directed at the well-being of the people. Purposefully and untiringly we implement the program of our party and are thus implementing on an ever higher level the spirit of socialism -- to do everything for the well-being of the people. This is impressively expressed -- as everyone can see -- in the results of our course of the unity of economic and social policy. Physical culture and sports also beneift from that. Since the 10th party congress we have achieved more than we thought then.

Peace is part of the spirit of socialism, the well-being of the people. It is the basis of all our work, all our plans and projects. This experience is deeply rooted in our people. This is proved by the initiative that developed in the people's movement for the party congress "My Work Place Is My Fighting Place for Peace!"

With Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration, which was reaffirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress and provides for the gradual liberation of mankind from the scourge of nuclear and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000, people have a realistic concept of jointly safeguarding peace, Erich Honecker stressed. This concept, the now 8-month-old unilateral USSR moratorium on nuclear explosions, the repeated offers to the United States to join this halt to nuclear testing, and the perserverance and honesty of the Soviet Union in the struggle for disarmament and detente on earth and for the peaceful use of space consolidate the world's conscience in the joint struggle for peace and security. The GDR supports the call from Moscow for political realism and goodwill with all its strength and possibilities. The struggle for guaranteeing peace is complicated. This was also stated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his address in Tolyatti. We fully agree with this.

It is not responsible action if the FRG Government burdens the international situation by participating in the SDI program of the United States and inflicts damage to the relations with the GDR and the other socialist countries.

Erich Honecker stated that the relations between the states would also be strained by attempting to accuse of terrorism those states that condemn it as a matter of principle, because this solves nothing and plays into the hands of reaction. The German workers movement knows many such provocations, whose string-pullers generally remain in the background; for instance, the provocation against Emperior Wilhelm I in Bad Ems, the Reichstag fire, the orchestration of the cloak and dagger operation against the DER SPIEGEL editors under the pretext of the biggest treason plot, and many other attacks whose string-pullers remained in the background.

We express our honest sympathy with the victims of the terrorist attack in West Berlin; we mourn with their relatives, Erich Honecker said. In view of such events we also favor the West Berlin police being given permission by the occupation authorities concerned to check persons at the border between Berlin (West) and the GDR.

MITTAG MAKES STATEMENT AT HANOVER FAIR

AU110525 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Hanover (ND) -- On Wednesday [9 April] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, handed over the following statement on his visit to the Industry '86 Hanover Fair:

We visit the Industry '86 Hanover Fair in the FRG with the firm intention of promoting peaceful trade. We regard the trade between the GDR and FRG as an important stabilizing factor for the overall relations between the two German states. Only a few weeks ago Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, stressed this once again. Solid trade and economic relations are, as is known, in our mutual interst. On the basis of the agreements conluded, they are absolutely expandable. Both sides should do everything necessary to create the conditions required for that. The GDR is ready to do this.

At the Industry '86 Hanover Fair the GDR is represented by 11 foreign trade enterprises, 19 industrial combines, 5 consulting, and 2 transportation enterprises. They offer an attractive and comprehensive picture of the performance and delivery capabilty of the diverse sectors of our national economy. It reflects the continuous and, at the same time, dynamic economic development through which the GDR has become an internationally respected trading partner.

The forthcoming 11th SED Congress in Berlin will discuss the next 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. Without anticipating its decisions, one can say even now that the annual growth rates of the national income on which it is based are between 4 and 5 percent. They are based above all on the further increases of labor productivity and on a high pace of production innovation. The pace of innovation is to be about 30 percent per annum on the average. The GDR, with its modern education system, a developed scientific basis that is organically linked with production, and a constant modernization of its industry, is prepared for that. In this connection, the cooperation in science, technology, and production with the USSR and the other CEMA countries, which is based on long-term agreement, proves of extraordinary advantage.

The GDR is always in favor of international trade and technological progress, for mutually beneficial trade relations on the basis of equal rights and the respect of sovereignty. We regard that as an indispensible element of our policy to benifit people and secure peace. The trade between states of diverse social systems is to serve the preservation of peaceful relations, to promote and strengthen them.

The statement that trade can only prosper and be of advantage to the people in peace proves to be true. The GDR regards the safeguarding of peace and the averting of a nuclear inferno as the most important task of the present. The arms race must be ended and its expansion to space prevented. We fully support the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to eliminate all nuclear arms on earth. A first practical step for that is the readiness of the USSR to renounce nuclear explosions in the future and to immediately start negotiations on completely banning tests. We share the expectation of all people of goodwill that the other side will accept these proposals with the feeling of responsibility that is necessary in today's world.

The international situation continues to be complicated. Thus, in our view, it is all the more necessary to avoid any step that complicates it further, as it was complicated by the recently concluded agreement on participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. It is obvious that this disastrous step includes the danger that relations of the FRG with the socialist countries will become more difficult. Thus, it is all the more necessary to do everything possible to reduce the confrontation, to achieve disarmament, and to improve the international situation. Everyone can and should make a positive contribution to this. As before, the GDR takes the view that a policy of confrontation, intensive armament, and the striving for military superiority does not serve the interests of peace and the people but that it is necessary to do everything for an improvement of the international situation. The GDR supports a policy of reason and realism. It appeals to the common sense of the responsible politicians to avoid everything that would have a favorable influence on the arms race but to do everything to check it. We are in favor of peace on earth and in space. We wish the Industry '86 Hanover Fair every success.

KESSLER ADDRESSES KARL MARX PARTY COLLEGE

LD282024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Political and defense minister of the GDR, spoke in Berlin today about the military-political situation and the struggle of the socialist community to preserve the military-strategic balance and to safeguard peace. Kessler spoke at the opening of the traditional military-political course at the Karl Marx party college of the SED Central Committee.

Starting from the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and their military-political content, he spoke of the great danger of the imperialist arms race. The efforts of the United States and NATO to gain military superiority have entered a new phase which poses a grave danger to peace. The socialist states have always emphasized, the minister said, that even the most complicated problems in stopping the arms race and in disarmament can be solved if the political will and the respect of equal security are present. That is precisely the thrust of the proposals by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. The USSR's comprehensive program for the complete removal of nuclear weapons from earth has world historical importance.

The defense minister emphasized that the proven unity of economic and social policy and all measures which serve the protection of socialism and peace are being continued. It is necessary for the armed forces to master even more effectively the problems of comprehensive intensification, the qualitatively new connection of science and the military in the struggle for high fighting strength and combat readiness. The unity between the people of the GDR and their Armed Forces as well as cooperation with the glorious Soviet Army and the other armed forces of the Warsaw Pact are the decisive precondition for the fact that the National People's Army can always be relied upon.

DOHLUS, HERRMANN ATTEND PREELECTION RALLY

LD292340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- On Thursday tens of thousands of GDR citizens spoke out in favor of peace on earth and in space and the continuation of the policy of steady economic growth at meetings with candidates for the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies.

The candidates who introduced themselves included the SED Politburo members Horst Dohlus and Joachim Herrmann, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Professor Manfred Gerlach, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Eberhard Aurich, and Education Minister Margot Honecker.

The top candidate for the People's Chamber, Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other public figures in the parties and mass organizations working together in the GDR National Front were welcomed at a meeting of over 5,000 inhabitants of the town of Schwarzenberg (Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk). In his address Horst Dohlus said that the goals mapped out at the 11th SED Congress were extremely demanding. "But they are realistic. They are solely directed at what is good for the people. Their implementation would make the lives of our country's citizens more beautiful, socialism more attractive, and peace more secure."

The top People's Chamber candidate Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met construction workers and citizens of the modernization area Frankfurter Allee/Nord in Berlin for talks.

POLISH CULTURE DAYS CELEBRATED NATIONWIDE

Hoffmann, Zygulski Open Events

LD301933 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Polish culture days in the GDR were given a festive opening today with an exhibition of contemporary Polish art at the exhibition center at Berlin's television tower. Guests at the event included Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, other GDR public figures, and the official delegation of Polish cultural workers, led by Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In their addresses, the two countries' cultural ministers, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and Kazimierz Zygulski praised the cultural days as a highlight of the traditionally close cooperation between the fraternal countries. They wished the 300 or so events in all GDR bezirks much success. A comprehensive and broad acquaintance with Polish art and culture of this kind was the result of close, partner-like relations. It would lend fresh impetus to the friendly cooperation.

Hager, Swirgon Attend Concert

LD302246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- A concert was given by the Kracow State Philharmonic on Friday in the Berlin Playhouse to mark the opening of the "days of culture of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR." Guests at the performance were Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, the Polish delegation to the cultural festival led by Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and other personalities.

KOVACS APPOINTED DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

LD301438 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The government has appointed Major General Jeno Kovacs as deputy defense minister, succeeding retired Lieutenant General Sandor Racz. At the same time the defense minister has appointed Jeno Kovacs director of the Personnel Main Directorate.

VEGETABLES SHIPPED TO EC AFTER EMBARGO ENDS

LD311852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] After an interval of 1 month the first consignment of early vegetables has left Szentes for West Europe. Three railway wagons have been loaded with peppers and one with tomatoes, and they have all been despatched to the FRG. The peppers and tomatoes have likewise been grown under plastic sheets and in greenhouses. The Common Market introduced a food import ban at the start of the month with regard to seven socialist countries due to the accident that occurred in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The embargo comes to an end tomorrow.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES RESULTS OF NATO MEETING

LD011020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Commentary by Elemer Csak on the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Halifax]

[Text] The 16 foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance mainly discussed East-West relations. They were, however, unable to say a great deal that was new: The communique on the one hand stresses that NATO would like more constructive cooperation with the countries of the Eastern bloc, while, on the other hand, it states that the Soviet Union is constantly rearming and consequently the Western military alliance must, as they put it, continue with the strategy of deterrence.

Regarding Soviet-U.S. relations, which are decisive in determining relations between the two world systems, Canada and several European countries attempted to take a constructive stance; however, it appears that they had little success. Several countries expressed serious concern over the United States preparing to abandon SALT II. The U.S. side made it clear that on this issue Washington would decide unilaterally. Thus, the conference could merely provide an opportunity for the participants to implement their own ideas. In practice, everything has happened as planned in the White House: The fate of the strategic weapons limitation agreement, the reduction in the number of nuclear weapons, as well as the creation of the conditions for a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting have remained the business of U.S. great power politics.

PAL ADDRESSES JOURNALIST GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY

LD292223 Budapest MTI in English 1847 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- Academician Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee, gave a lecture on the timely targets of technical development at a conference organized by the Hungarian journalists' association and the federation of natural scientific societies in Budapest Thursday.

The participants, representatives of the technical and scientific life and special journalists, discussed the ways of improving cooperation between technical experts and mass media staff members and the role of mass media in the acceleration of technical development.

"Technical-scientific development is a decisive factor in the competition of the two world systems. Both the socialist and capitalist countries worked out complex programmes to determine the trends of technical development, its targets and its acceleration. The main target of the development programmes of socialist countries, including Hungary, is the development and modernization of technology," pointed out Lenard Pal. "The principle that the final target of technical-scientific development is increasing economic efficiency must predominate the direct cooperation of companies and institutes. Experiences show that the majority of enterprises are not sensitive enough to the results of technical development. The further development of the economic management reform is required in the interest of progress. The regulations must assist to prevail long-term interests at enterprises and encourage the application of scientific results," stressed Lenard Pal.

PRESIDENTAL COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 30 MAY

LD301721 Budapest MTI in English 1307 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- At its Friday session the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic heard a report by President Pal Losonczi on the official friendship visit he had paid to the Republic of Finland recently on the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic.

It was expressed during the programme that the visit further strengthened long-lasting, high-level political relations between the two countries and two peoples which were based upon an identical approach to the most important international political affairs, and the common origin and traditional friendship of the two peoples. The parties held the identical view that in the present dangerous international situation which is full of conflicts the vital interests of people make it even more imperative to continue the dialogue, settle disputed issues through negotiations, and foster the Helsinki spirit. High-level political and personal contacts promote the development and further expansion of many-sided social, cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries. There are untapped possibilities, particularly in the economic field, for the widening and deepening of reciprocally beneficial cooperation.

The Presidential Council established that the visit and the open and sincere talks well served the interests of the two countries and peoples.

Under the related paragraph of the Constitution, the Presidential Council convened the forthcoming parliamentary session for June 26, Thursday. The Council of Ministers proposes that parliament should put the bill on the implementation of the 1985 state budget and the report on the implementation of the Defence Act I (1976) on its agenda.

The Presidential Council passed decisions on increasing the number of shares held by the Hungarian People's Republic in the International Finance Corporation, and on some relevant issues.

SECURITY SERVICE ARRESTS TKK CHAIRMAN BUJAK

LD311739 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] According to a press spokesman at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Affairs security service detained Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of the so-called Interim Coordinating Commission. [TKK] Zbigniew Bujak has been in hiding since December 1981 and conducted activity aimed at the overthrow of the constitutional system of the Polish Peoples Republic. There was a warrant for his arrest issued by the Military Prosecutors Office.

Demonstrators Support Him

AU011841 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 1 (AFP) -- Demonstrations took place Sunday in Gdansk and Krakow in support of Zbigniew Bujak, 32, the underground leader of the banned union Solidarity, who was arrested here Saturday, reliable sources said.

Jacek Kuron, a leader of the dissolved KOR Social Self-Defence Committee, said Sunday that Mr. Bujak was arrested after a meeting with other unionists at a Warsaw apartment he was living in.

Walesa Makes Statement

LD311943 Hamburg DPA in German 1900 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] [dateline indistinct] Lech Walesa, the workers' leader, affirmed in an initial comment that the arrest of Bujak was undoubtedly a success for the security authorities, but that history would do justice to "Solidarity" and its leaders. In a statement conveyed by telephone from Danzig, Walesa said that Bujak was among the "most outstanding and courageous fighters for human rights and Solidarity in Poland. The power of the state was capable of destroying but not rebuilding. [words indistinct] The statement continued: Many times in Polish history the greatest patriots were spat upon and accused of treason. Thus it had been in the Stalin era with the heroes of the "home army" and Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. The government had means of repression at its disposal. It had, however, nothing further -- neither support from the people nor a program to lead the country out of the crisis. Walesa thanked Bujak for his activity. He had met Bujak and other underground leaders many times under secret conditions in order to discuss the organization's other tactics.

A close colleague of Bujak's during the legal activity of "Solidarity", Henryk Wujec, was arrested on Saturday at his home in Warsaw. As his family stated, [word indistinct] should be at the disposal of the public prosecutor's office.

Two Others Arrested

LD011659 Hamburg DPA in German 1628 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 1 Jun (DPA) -- The Polish security authorities arrested Zbigniew Bujak, the leader of the underground organization of the banned Solidarity trade Union, who had been on the wanted list for [word indistinct] years, early on Saturday morning.

As was made known by opposition circles in Warsaw on Sunday, the police tracked down the 31-year-old trade unionist in an apartment in Warsaw which has served as his hiding place recently. Bujak's colleagues, Konrad Bielinski and Ewa Kulik, who had also been living in hiding, had been arrested in other apartments at the same time. All three had met on Friday evening and had then gone to their respective apartments.

Oppositions Wujec Questioned

AU011519 Paris AFP in English 2328 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 1 (AFP) -- Henryk Wujec, a leader of Poland's democratic opposition, was questioned at his home here Saturday night and was later taken to the central police station, his family said.

Four policemen in civilian clothes searched his apartment without a warrant but took nothing away, his family said.

The questioning of Mr. Wujec follows the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, underground leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, who has been charged with working to overthrow the government.

Mr. Wujec was recently sentenced to three months in prison for "disturbing public order" by taking part in a May 1 parade organised by the outlawed trade union federation Solidarity last year.

He has been on bail for health reasons and is due to start serving his sentence on June 9.

KRAKOW RESIDENTS PROTEST USSR NUCLEAR STATIONS

LD011707 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Krakow, 1 Jun (DPA) -- About 2,000 people took part in a first demonstration against the establishment of nuclear power stations of the Soviet construction type in Poland in Krakow today. Following a mass in (?St Marty's) Church, where prayers were said for a health of the Polish children, several hundred people formed a circle outside the church. (?Small) children wrote the word 'peace' in the center in colored chalk. The demonstration was organized by the pacifist organization "Freedom and Peace." The participants processed with a banner to the Wawel Royal Palace. More and more people joined the procession. They chanted: "We Want No Iodine From the USSR," "Today Chernobyl, Tomorrow Zarnowiec" (location of the first Polish nuclear power station, which is under construction) or "Thou Shalt Not (?Kill)."

The name of underground leader Zbigniew Bujak, who was arrested in Warsaw on Saturday, was called out several times. The police were not seen. The demonstration dispersed peacefully.

At a press conference, members of the pacifist movement stated their solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union who had to bear the worst consequences of the accident. They demanded compensation for all people hurt, and condemned the Polish government, which had placed the interests of the Soviet Union above Polish demands.

RESPONSE TO IMF MEMBERSHIP APPROVAL REPORTED

Urban Comments

LD301448 Warsaw PAP in English 1247 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 30 -- In connection with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approval of Poland's membership application, government spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions on the issue from REUTERS. Declaring that the Polish Government welcomed Poland's admission into IMF, he stressed that it marked but the beginning of a cooperation process which could yield fruit and bring mutual benefits in the future. He also said the move was an important step in normalizing financial relations between Poland and some of the IMF member-states.

Asked if Poland was prepared to cooperate with IMF programmes and what was the Polish stand on possible IMF conditions in advance of the organization's entering into the cooperation, the spokesmand said it would be premature to make any statements on that. "If some conditions emerge, they will be given detailed consideration," Urban said.

Finance Ministry Communique

LD301733 Warsaw PAP in English 1650 GMT 30 May 86

["Finance Minstry's Communique (IMF)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 30: The Polish Ministry of Finances yesterday was officially informed by respective authorities of the International Monetary Fund that Poland's application was approved by a required majority of votes, necessary for addmission to this organization. The agreement will be formally signed with the IMF this June, thus closing preparations for Poland's admission to the IMF, which had been commenced in 1981.

Also, Poland is expected to reach an agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development shortly.

Poland views this fact as a sign of realistic approach of majority of IMF member countries to the development of cooperation with Poland. We count on this cooperation to be developed today as well as in the future, among other things, through participating in the work of the IMF as well as other organizations affiliated to the U.N. The Polish side will spare no efforts to contribute to the efficient economic cooperation with the IMF, with regard to the needs and capacities of both sides, mindful of the fact that the results of this cooperation may only become noticable in a more distant future.

Ministry Official Remarks

LD302126 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 30: In connection with the positive result of the vote on Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, the director of the foreign department of the Ministry of Finances, Zbigniew Karcz, in an interview for PAP recalled that the officially forwarded application to reenter the fund was submitted by the Polish Government in November, 1981.

In Poland's case the extension of the preparatory period was the result of officially proclaimed restrictions against this country. One of the points of the restrictions included precisely the blockade of the Polish application. Currently, Poland is to pay its share, estimated by IMF experts and approved by the Polish side, of 680 million SDR, that is about 700 million dollars. Under the IMF rules a portion of the membership fee, that is 21.7 percent, should be paid in hard currencies, but for countries in a difficult payment situation there is a possibility of waiving the sum, practically immediately. Thus, IMF membership will not put additional burden on the Polish balance of payments. On the other hand, however, one should not expect immediate profits, stated Karcz.

The essence of Polish particiation in the work of the IMF will at present boil down to three elements. The thing is primarily in direct advantages in the form of a possibility of obtaining credits to meet the balance of payments needs. Secondly, opportunities will arise for the participation of Polish construction enterprises in the completion of investment projects in third countries, financed from resources of the World Bank, and thirdly, there are also opportunities for getting credits for concrete investmente projects in Poland approved by that bank, Karcz went on.

Within a short while after the admission to the fund Poland's application for admission to the World Bank will be examined. The very fact of the admission to the IMF and the World Bank does not change anything significant in Poland's current economic and payment situation. The two organizations can only be useful in the implementation of the programme of reconstructing the economy along directions outlined by ourselves. Such programmes are worked out by the government concerned with the participation of and in consultation with IMF experts, stated Karcz.

Zbigniew Karcz went on to say: One should be prepared that IMF experts will point to the same elements which we have been discussing in Poland for years and which we are realizing, though not always with due force and within an appropriate time limit. It is sure that serious talks will have to be held on how to prevent unjustified pay increases not tied to increases in production and work productivity. It is obvious that discussions will have to be held on the growth rate of the turnover of Polish foreign trade and the volume of the trade surplus. It is also sure that talks will cover subsidies and enterprises in the red.

It is only when experts from the fund are convinced about the correctness of our activities and the effectiveness of mechanisms put to motion that one can expect cooperation in credit assistance. We also expect other economic partners to be more willing in these circumstances to collaborate with us to a much greater extent than hitherto on a multi-lateral and bilateral plane in solving the payments problems of Poland. For it is true that the hitherto effects in the economy, which are significant, were achieved by Poland exclusively through her own efforts and with the assistance of socialist states.

We hope that the IMF membership will definitely put an end to these elements of isolation which some tried to impose on us in recent years. The cooperation with the IMF cannot be limited solely to immediate needs. After overcoming the current difficulties we are counting on effective cooperation similar to that which Poland has with numerous other organizations of the U.N. system, not to mention the U.N. itself, said Karcz.

Karcz also recalled that Poland, a founding member of the IMF, withdrew from the organization in 1950 as a result of the deterioration of East-West relations at the time of the "cold war" when the ideals of the fund were deformed by global Western policy.

NIECKARZ SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT 'TO GO BANKRUPT'

LD232041 Warsaw PAP in English 1943 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 23: "Poland is not going to go bankrupt," Polish Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz told a student debate club in the capital, Warsaw evening newspaper EXPRESS WIECZORNY reported today.

It quoted Nieckarz as saying Poland's total foreign debt in late March had been 31.2 billion dollars, two billion more than the end of 1985 owing to the dollar's fall against other Western currencies, and 5.8 billion transferable roubles. Annual receipts from exports are but 6.2 billion dollars, the lowest per capita exports in Europe, he added. "At this moment, to just stabilize the level of the Polish indebtedness at the current 31.2 billion dollars, three billion dollars would have to be allocated every year to cover only the interest. With the 6.2 billion receipts that is impossible," Nieckarz said.

He added that this meant one had to expect the debt to rise from year to year, and singled out the FRC as the country's prime creditor -- with 3.6 billion dollars owed to it by Poland -- followed by the U.S. with 2.7 billion dollars, France and Austria with 2.2 billion dollars each, and Britain -- 1.6 billion," the paper quoted the minister as saying. "In spite of our paying some two billion dollars yearly to the creditors, at the end of the present five-year economic period (1990), Poland's foreign debt will rise to about 36 billion dollars.

"We are the only socialist countrty that is not reducing the level of its absolute indebtness," he said, adding that all that has so far been done to diminish the debt had effectively boiled down to finance experts' efforts at the negotiating tables," he said, adding that "the economy has not yet joined that process" [sentence and quotation marks as received]

"By way of negotiations, we have managed to increase, by an extra ten per cent, imports for pushing the economy ahead.

"A not insignificant effect had last year's opening of a modified system of hard currency banking accounts for Polish citizens, which resulted in 570 million dollars collected off the market in a single quarter of a year," the minister said, terming the operation as a "considerable injection."

He told the students much hope was being attached to Poland's envisaged joining of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) perhaps even still this summer.

But sooner or later, in a not very remote future, the world interest rates will have to go down, as the present rates make the world indebtness problem a totally iresolvable issue, Nieckarz said.

EXPRESS WIECZORNY accompanied its Nieckarz story with a table showing the structure of the Polish debt at the 29.3 billion dollars recorded at the end of last year (all figures in dollars):

16.7 billion -- 16 developed capitalist countries
2.3 billion -- the USSR and CMEA banks
0.7 billion -- Arab countries
2.3 billion -- other countries of the world (Latin America, Asia)
4.0 billion -- unpaid past interest
3.3 billion -- financial operations, short-term credits.

Discusses 'Problems'

AU130753 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 May 86 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of press conference given to Polish and foreign journalists by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz at the Interpress Center in Warsaw on 24 April]

[Excerpts] Nieckarz: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I am pleased at this meeting and at the possibility of presenting selected problems of our country's financial policy, both on a domestic and on an international scale. One can already give an overall assessment of financial policy covering a longer period because economic processes and structural changes also taking place over a long period. But despite everything, I will permit myself a certain return to the past, to the year 1981. I do not know if you realize this, but in 1981 -- especially at the end of it -- we were threatened with a general collapse of the state financial system, with all its negative consequences. Total income earned by sales of commodities produced by our enterprises was less than production costs. In order words, this was already the beginning of the collapse. Of course, the financial situation today presents a completely different picture. Such dangers are already far behind us. This does not mean that we no longer have many complicated problems. Therefore, however we assess our government's financial policy. I think it is worth nothing this point.

In the most recent years, the financial policy has brought about certain positive phenomena in our economic life. I wish to emphasize that we have made most enterprises self-financing.

Although there is a continuing state budget deficit, this deficit is diminishing from one year to the next if we compare the size of this deficit with total budget expenditures. The financial-market situation presents a different picture, despite continuing shortcomings in some sectors of the market.

I will present another piece of information. If inflation in our country was 101 percent in 1982, then in 1985 it was 14.8 percent. We still believe it too high. The process of steadily reducing inflation is not without chances of success.

Guy Dinmore, of Reuter: I have two questions. How has the fall in the interest rate affected Poland's debts? Second, when is the next round of talks with the Paris Club and what will the talks deal with, considering that the debts schedules for repayment this year have already been deferred?

Nieckarz: As far as the interest rate is concerned, I need not stress that it has a favorable or unfavorable effect on the country's repayment ability and on the costs of servicing debts. We, and not only we, believe that with the current excessive interest rate, it will be increasingly difficult to solve the problem of debts on a world scale. I believe we ought to expect a fall in this rate.

It has been stressed at various conferences of debtors, especially South American debtors, that with the present interest rate it is becoming increasingly difficult to repay debts.

In Poland we have to allocate $3 billion a year just to pay for the interest on the debts and prevent a further increase in our debts. Under our conditions and with the present level of exports, this is impossible.

As far as the talks with the Paris Club are concerned, Director Karcz, who is the chairman of our Paris Club delegation and chief negotiatiator, will give a reply.

Zbigniew Karcz: Indeed, most of the problems of this year and previous years have been negotiated. However, certain problems remain concerning this year, for example credits from other groups of lenders apart from governments. As far as the date of talks is concerned, we are in touch with the Paris Club but have not established any precise date for a meeting.

Charles Gans of AP: I have two questions. How much does Poland expect to receive in the way of credits from the West, both credits from commercial banks and government-backed credits? If the credits received are considerably below needs, will your policy not be questioned by Polish political elements, who will demand some more radical measures?

Second, what do you think of the new law on joint investment undertakings compared with similar laws in other socilist countries? Do you think this law will attract foreign investments in Poland?

Nieckarz: In order to understand your question completely, please tell me what you mean by political elements.

Gans: Well, the party congress is in June, and it seems to me that it will have to adopt some sort of stance toward Poland's financial relations with the capitalist countries.

Nieckarz: Yes. Of course the main paths have already been established in theses for the 10th party congress. They will be discussed in detail at the congress itself. In fact, these problems are already being discussed today, at the pre-congress conferences. It is difficult for me to say right now what the final path of this policy will be. I personally think that this will be a path aimed at normalizing our financial relations with our creditors and aimed at cooperation. That is the first matter.

Second, it is difficult to say at present what credits we expect from commercial banks and from the Paris Club countries because we are still at the negotiatons stage. One does not usually discuss the state of negotiations and conditions, and I will be able to say something when they are over and after the appropriate agreements have been concluded.

Third, how do I view our law on enterprises based on foreign capital? I believe it is positive. It provides enough finanical incentives for the investment of foreign capital. This is favorable not just for our home enterprises.

Ivan Scipiades of MTI: How much does Poland owe to the individual socialist countries?

Nieckarz: We owe most, in rubles, to the USSR and to the CEMA banks -- the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investments Bank. These are our biggest creditors.

Scipiades: What about the accord about rescheduling your debts to the USSR?

Nieckarz: We have signed such accords on very favorable terms with regard to the rate of interest and repayment installments.

Christopher Bobinski of the FINANCIAL TIMES: You say that Poland owes R5.8 billion to the socialist countries. Does this sum include Poland's debts to these countries in convertible currencies, or are these debts included in the $31 billion Poland owes to the West? What is the interest rate of these debts?

Nieckarz: We owe debts in dollars and in rubles. If, say, the CSSR grants us a credit of $5 million, we regard it as a dollar debt and count it among our dollar debts. The interest rate for such debts is the same for all the creditors who have granted us dollars loans.

Dominique Garraud of AFP: What is the extent of the dollar loans Poland has received this year and what dollar loans do you hope to receive this year?

Nieckarz: In the first quarter of this year we received $182.4 million dolars in long- and short-term loans. This sum includes $100 million from the interntional bank for economic cooperation to enable us to pay up short-term loans.

Bokinski: Mr Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, said at a meeting of the experts on the economic reform that demands put forward by enterprises will be curbed by taxation and that, it income taxation and the fund for serving foreign debts are not enough in this connection, other taxation would be introduced. How do you propose to stimulate enterprises to make a profit if this profit is taken away from them?

Nieckarz: You are right, but we will have to take this action if the economic balance requires it. However, I expect that in this 5-year period we should make progress in our economic development. We will also provide more funds for investments than in the past years, which means that the supply of domestic and CEMA capital goods and, I hope, of those imported from the West will be higher than to date and that we will therefore be in a better position to meet the enterprises' fiscal demands through investment equipment.

Dinmore: Is it possible to break down the $31.7 billion you owe to the Paris Club, the CEMA countries, the Arab countries, and the commerical banks?

Nieckarz: I can give you a breakdown for 1 January of this year when our debts amounted to $29.3 billion. This breakdown is not much different from that at the end of the first quarter of this year. We owe $16.7 billion in long- and short-term and other loans to 16 creditor countries. This sum includes $10.4 billion of guaranteed and $6.3 billion of unguaranteed loans. We owe $2.3 billion to the CEMA countries and banks, about $700 million to the Arab countries, and $2.3 billion to other countries. We owe $4 billion in interest. The remainder of our debts include various commercial, short-term and other kinds of loans.

PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON EXPORTS

AU200828 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 May 86 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Dlugosz, Deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, to Henryk Chadzynski: "Export Mainsprings and Barriers" -- time and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Chadzynski] Much is being said about our "battle for exports," but the question is how far external political and economic conditions are favorable to trade and cooperation to meet our needs.

[Dlugosz] We can define these conditions as favorable in the socialist countries as attested to by the results of the coordination of our 5-year plans, but they continue to develop unfavorably in the capitalist countries, especially those economically developed. This is attested to by the unfavorable implemenation of the basic target of our cooperation -- the acquisition of new technologies and new technological equipment. I take the veiw that we should not count on any major transfers of technologies from the West as long as the strategic embargo and the discriminatory loan policy continue to be applied against the socialist countries. All this is a brake on the necessary changes in the structure of our production potential and on our efforts to adapt our exports to new demands.

[Chadzynski] Is it really possible to make such a categorical statement? After all, our political, as well as economic, relations with some countries continue to improve.

[Dlugosz] Our efforts to normalize political relations with other countries have resulted in renewed economic contacts at the government level with the FRG, France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and the Scandinavian countries. Nevertheless crucial factors tht negatively affect economic realtions are still in operation. You should note that the NATO declaration of 11 January 1982 about "events in Poland" has still not been cancelled. This declaration appealed for discriminatory measures, including loan measures, against Poland. Although it is being said that this declaration continues to diminish in importance, it has still not been officially rescinded. In addition, the question of the losses caused us by the economic sanctions against us has still not been settled. We cannot regard this issue as closed.

In general, we have to be prepared for the fact that as the tensions that constitute a threat to the present-day world continue to recede, the West will ruthlessly intensify its economic rivalry with the socialist countries. A number of measures, including curbs on transfers of technologies and on fiscal cooperation, may continue to be taken against the socialist countries. I am not alone in expecting this. This is what informed centers in the West also exptect. For example, the Austrian Institute for Economic Research published a paper in Washington last November which unequivocally states that it is unrealistic to expect any improvements in the East-West economic relations in the immediate future.

[Chadzynski] What does this mean?

[Dlugosz] In the current 5-year period we will witness a slow process of the normalization of political relations, but, I think, the normalization of economic relations will be slower still. But even if this is so -- in that case our planned development in this 5-year period will be made difficult -- we can still achieve our basic aims, primarily because of the fact that the influence of the capitalist countries on our economic performance would decrease more and more in the long run. After all, the fact that the West has reduced its economic links with us since 1981 has been favorable to us in that our dependence on Western imports has decreased mainly as a result of our own efforts and because of our intensified cooperation with the socialist countries. This process will grow apace as a result of the consistent long-term implementation of the resolution of the 41st CEMA session, which adopted the program for technological progress up to the year of 2000.

[Chadzynski] Have we become an attractive partner for CEMA?

[Dlugosz] Following our familiar breakdown in 1982, we have been able to rebuild our position as partners.

However, I would like to draw attention to the fact that not everyone in our country realizes that we are continuing to scale another threshold of economic integration, as illustrated by a new phase of economic cooperation and by the coordination of major undertakings, beginning with scientific tasks through coproduction, production specialization, sales, and services. Large-scale investment undertakings of basic importance for the entire socialist community continue to be launched.

MESSNER DISCUSSES 10TH PARTY CONGRESS

LD262112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 May 86

["Excerpts" of speech by Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at party conference in Katowice on 26 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: We are not exaggerating if we say that we have entered the most important and decisive stage in preparations for the 10th congress. It can be said that the party has been preparing for the congress for a long time, and we could even say that the party has been preparing for the 10th congress since the first day after the ninth congress, if we consider the period between the 9th and 10th congresses in the history of our country, and the history of our party.

The party has been regaining strength gradually and systematically. It attracts even wider masses to its policy and its program, and its activity has been increasingly preparing for the 10th congress first of all by increased activity in the basic party organizations. This was the first period for the renewal of the party's strength, and the most important task facing us immediately after the ninth congress, and practically after 13 December 1981. This was necessary in order to regain strength in the basic party links because it was there that the party was weakest. We have been preparing so that the 10th congress can be held in the circumstances in which it will be held.

The activity of the Central Committee, about which Comrade Blaszak spoke today, the role of the Central Committee, how at the beginning many people came to such high central party authority for the first time at the ninth congress, at the same time understood their responsibility to party members, to their comrades who recommended them. Their everyday creative work demands much determination, patience, much understanding, and also much learning. We have been preparing for the 10th congress with a style of work of the Central Committee, the Secretariat, the Politburo, the secretariat of the Central Committee, and personally by First Secretary Comrade General Jaruzelski, who by his style, imposing this style on all of us, gradually and systematically has been implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress. We have ensured that the party has gradually matured toward its next congress -- not an extraordinary congress but ordinary congress, which should be emphasized.

In the meantime there were two politically important election campaigns -- to the People's Councils and to the Sejm -- in which the party was indeed in the forefront. The party was in the front line; the party had great tasks: The ability to organize the masses, to attract those masses, to explain to them, to put before them in the election campaign the problems which need solving, which still need to be solved -- all this also depended on the activeness of the party. It was also, so to speak, a stage in the preparations for the 10th congress.

Finally, we undertook the task of preparing a party program which beacame the basis for discussion, and one can agree with the proposals which emerged from the precongress discussion of that program, and of which Conrade Ferernsztajn spoke in his report today as well: That it still needs to be made more specific, it requires amending and improving; but this party program is taking shape, a party program which will decide, which will be the basis of our country's development in the (?coming) years, but also in the years up to the year 2000.

This congress, however, as I have already said, will have particular importance, for the very reason that, first, it has to sum up with great precision and in a very analytical and considered way the entire period which as passed since the 9th congress up to the 10th congress the stormiest period in the history of People's Poland, a period which was, however, in spite of everything, the most difficult one. It was evoked by specific phenomena which I will not mention here in this company; you all remember them, comrades.

But some of those negative phenomena which occurred in 1981 and which were, which acccompanied, so to speak, the 9th congress, still occur here and there to this very day. Thus, this analysis is necessary. It is necessary in two directions so to speak. On direction is the analysis of everything that was good in that period and which manifested itself as good, in order to consolidate in the coming years (?and) develop it, in the development of our country, of socialism in our country, and if democracy in our country.

But at the same time this analysis is essential, so that everything that was bad at that time, which occurred in all kinds of ways in a wave of negation and anihilism, and which opponents participated in, and took advantage of -- they fanned the flames -- all this must be very carefully considered now so that it can be rejected and cannot happen again. This includes the irresponsible demagogy which was also a sign of those times, after all.

The aim of the 10th congress will be to confirm the line of the ninth congress, to consolidate the line taken at that congress; and whatever we say and however we look at the ninth congress, comrades, we must remember that the ninth congress will go down in the history of our party as the congress which created the lasting foundations for reconstruction, for the reformation of our economy and our sociopolitical life. The entire process which began with the ninth congress, after martial law was introduced -- don't let us be afraid to say it -- and even because it was introduced, made it possible to create conditions in which all the ideas of the ninth congress were put into actual practice in all (?areas) of our sociopolitical life. Indeed, we could cite a whole litany here at this moment, indeed, from self-government, the People's Councils, the development of the trade unions, the participation and expansion of PRON, the democratization of our life in all spheres, to the creation of various types of councils which influence what is happening in our country. And this is also the essence of the 10th congress. Of course, the 10th congress will, like every congress, adopt a resolution, which will form the basis for our country's development in the coming 5-year period.

We must be aware while preparing for the 10th congress that although, like every congress, it is in essence an intraparty issue because it concerns the party, nevertheless, in view of party's specific role in the sociopolitcal development of the country, the congress also has an external character; it will be observed, and its content will be received by all those who identify with socialism, who stand in the ranks with us in the construction of socialism in this country. It will also be received and examined by those who are still at the crossroads -- and there are many of them.

Generally speaking, we should say -- and we can say this with a clear conscience -- that generally speaking this period should be judged positively, in all signs of our life -- sociopolitcal and economic. We are fully aware of shortages; we are fully aware of shortcomings; we are fully aware of difficulties which have occurred, but, if we talk about it, it is only because recently in centers of subversion, hostile propaganda hs been negating our achievements.

Let us take party issues here today in material which has been prepared for the conference. In a report delivered by Comrade Ferensztajn and in discussion, it was mentioned how much has changed for the better in the party. Quantititve issues were also mentioned such as reducing departures from the party, and so were quantititive changes which took place; all this follows the example of this particular viovodship party organization. This is not only an issue which conerns our party organization in Katowice, similar situations can be found in other voivodship party organizations throughout our party.

Maybe it does not occur with equal intesity; maybe it is not the same everywhere, but in general, this is the trend. This is why the party is already prepared for the 10th congress at this stage, in my view.

Comrades, this does not mean that the 10th congress will solve all our problems, I am even afraid that expectations of the 10th congress have been exaggerated here and there. This does not mean that everything will be easier after the 10th congress, that all of a sudden everything will solve itself. No, comrades, events will not develop in this way. All the considerations we have spoken of, ones which occur now, will continue to exist with the differnce that we shall continue to overcome them systematically, having secured for ourselves ever greater social support, on which we count. It is, above all, there that the significance of the 10th congress is to be found.

We would, after all, like to take a look at the economy over the past period. Naturally, I will not quote indicators here since I don't want to bore or tire the comrades. Comrades are aware of them, they read papers and the Main Statistical Office Bulletins, so that comrades are aware of them in reality. It is, however, true to say that we have fulfilled the 3-year plan; it is worth it [sentence as heard]. Those comrades who were present at the plenary session which approved the 3-year plan guidelines for the 1983-1985 period, they know perfectly well that there were three versions of the plan, beginning with the plan of hope and ending with the hopeless plan which depended on coal extraction -- the quantities of coal extracted. These were the provisions. At this point one must say glory to the miners. This was beautifully put in the report and I wish to emphasize it again and on behalf of the party and government leadership to say: Glory to the miners who were the first to roll up their sleeves and begin to work. It is thanks to the increased coal extraction, thanks to the fact that we received such quantities of it as, circumstances allowing, were essential for our economy, for its domestic and export requirments alike, that we were able to overfulfill the 3-year plan. We have fulfilled the plan as far as all the indicators are concerned, although it was not fulfilled evenly, but with various upward or downward shifts.

We introduced the economic reform, I remind you, in 1982 and not in 1981, not under the influence of pressure, as some wish to say. The party introduced the widely understood economic reform in a conscious way, by its own decision and on a broad front, not experimentally, or in sections, or fragments. It could be that because we introduced it on a broad front we had difficulties in its full implementation and perhaps still have them today.

But we introduced it because we felt that this was the only chance to reactivate the economy. After all, we received social support in this measure. Please note that we are reforming the economy and we introduced the reform and we can say that in practice it has been introduced, despite the fact we have tried to reform the economy several times over the past 40 years in Poland. There were such attempts in the sixties and seventies, but they were relinquished after a short period of time. Now the reform is being consistently brought into effect. There is no need for calls and slogans that there is no turning back from the reform, for its does not occur to anyone that it would be possible to, for instance, run the economy with the system which existed before the reform.

Finally, comrades, the next matter which I want to share with you is the problem of our economic prospects. We are now preparing the national socioeconomic plan. In practice, this national socioeconomic plan has already arisen; it is a topic for discussion at the moment and it will also be the subject of discussion at the 10th congress. We have accepted the principle that on economic matters the party should express itself in a fundamental way, a decided way. This plan, which has its specified tasks, this plan shows the vision of the further development of People's Poland.

It is a concept for the development of People's Poland, for our economy and our whole country. It is a concept and I emphasize it because many people, not necessarily political opponents, but also unfortunately many comrades do at times state without any grounds that we have no concept of emergence, of development.

I wish to emphasize clearly that not only do we possess such a concept, but that this concept will be implemented in the immediate future, in a resolute way. However, while preparing the national socioeconomic plan, the Planning Commission and all government bodies which cooperated with the planning commission in this area, had to be aware of the following phenomena: First, that in the meantime requirements and public expectations have grown exceptionally; that there is tangible impatience within many communities in society. If we were to tour the country, the requirements which have piled up, which arise, for instance, from a certain kind of development in the seventies -- and housing construction is just such an example [sentence as heard]. Today we praise the seventies, the fact that apartments used to be built faster in the seventies. Apart from the fact that conditions are more difficult today in view of other economic circumstances, the truth is that in the seventies we mainly built apartments without erecting the infrastructure essential for them. Enormous housing development deserts sprang up. We thus gave rise to the following phenomenon: If in 1981 we could have expected the public to be satisfied with what, after all, was a high dynamism of devlopment of housing construction, instead, we encountered dissatisfaction. What gave rise to it? All who received keys to their new apartments were pleased because they had apartments. But after 4 months they would begin to ponder the fact that there were no roads, kindergartens, shops, or other investments connected with infrastructure.

Now the problem is this: It has become a multilayered one and this must now be dealt with. This is what causes this impatience. Therefore, we cannot complain about these communities when, at their meetings, they say that this thing is needed here, that is needed here, that is needed over there, and something else again elsewhere. They are right! Indeed, they are right because that is how they feel. Besides, they look at it from their own point of view, and rightly so. It is another matter if there are there chances to solve it in one try. It is not a question of whether one wants to or not, but are there such possibilities?

At the same time, we must remember that dissatisfaction has been created in some large social groups due to the material situation inflation caused certain phenomena, which have been reflected in their material situation, for example to pensioners. We have tried to resolve these issues on many occasions. This one also should be resolved in one try, it should, but it is materially impossible to carry out. At this time, we would like to liquidate in one try the old portfolio, for example, and to equalize the matter taking into consideration inflation, and many other matters. Naturally, one can say this for public hearing but it is simply not realistic. It transpires from the material shortage, and an upsetting of the principle of balance which would take place.

First of all, we must remember while continuing the 5-year plan that the structure of population will be changing for objective reasons. I would like to analyze whether that is good or not, but it is the truth. There will be more people in the nonproductive group and fewer in the productive group. This applies both to youth and to retiring people. We are being threatened by the growing raw material and energy barrier, and other development barriers such as transportation and natural environment, which was discussed here today, and many others including decapitalization of assets. In all this, we must remember that we will work, and we will be implementing 5-year plan, still under very strong propaganda pressure by the opponents of socialism who indicate that the economy is in a poor state, that the government is unable to lead the way out of it, that the rule of the people is not capable, that the party is not capable, and so on.

Therefore, comrades, in the draft national plan which defines the main trends in socioeconomic development, we are preparing for the plan, on which the Planning Commission did preparatory work for many months.

This work was aimed at studying the issues. Numerous analytical programs have been complied. All these programs have been anlyzed and discussed in all communities and so forth. Why? Because it is so very important to compile this plan and to take all circumstances and requirements into account.

Since we have adopted strategic goals in this 5-year plan and since over the period of the next 5 years we mean to ensure that the capacity exists for a balanced and effective development of our country, the plan must be tantamount to modernizing and accelerating the processes of structural changes within our economy. It must entail a constant upward trend in the efficiency with which the economy is being run and ensure that citizens' requirements are better and more fully satisfied.

It is the government's task to implement this consistently. The government cannot cry or complain that things are diffcult, that it is subjected to cirticism, that this, that, or the other. It is the government's duty to see that this target is implemented. Naturally, the government must be able to count on support. However, we must all be made aware of one thing: We are facing a difficult dilemma, since, on the one hand, we must quickly improve, with the means at our disposal, the efficiency with which the economy is run -- that is to say, by using the potential gathered so far. But, on the other hand, we must develop and increase this potential as fast as possible; we must create a better foundation for the country's development.

Now, how is this to be done? I have already said that the economic reform must be implemented consistently, that the structure of our economy must be changed consistently, that scientific and technological and technological progress must be introduced -- one can quote a whole range of issues from memory.

Incidentally, we all agree on this. If we say that economic compulsion must be introduced consistently, we all, generally speaking, agree with this. Only if we wanted to introduce economic compulsion radically [phrase as heard]. But we, as the government, know how to introduce it, and we know what must be done to introduce it in a radical manner. It is here that we must take the public mood into account.

A socialist government cannot fail to take into account the mood and sociopolitical situation in the country. It is simply that this is impossible in a socialist system [as heard]. Economic compulsion must be introduced; this is the way. It is, however, a difficult path, one which requires public support and approval and, of course, the approval of the party.

We must do this in a very balanced way. We must do this by taking concrete steps, even if they are small but consistent steps. But we cannot fail to take what I have said into consideration. So we must take it into consideration. And I must say that we at the central level will continue to tackle the issue of reforming the central administration, of increasing its efficiency and effectiveness in action. This will be among the tasks arising from our party's 10th congress, one which we will have to implement with speed and efficiency following the congress.

Let us say to each other openly that efficiency is also essential on all levels; this also holds for the local administration, for economic administration, the administration of enterprises, and government. Even if one complains about the central authorities -- well, of course, one must complain, but one must also take a look at oneself: Is everything functioning correctly in one's own area? This question must be asked without equivocation. This is a condition of party support, that of one's party comrades. Comrades: I could tackle many problems here. Among other things, I could speak of the agricultural sector. I could mention the foodstuffs industry; Comrade Berka spoke of this here today, and what an important area it is. I could mention the progress of science and technology, the transport industry, the shortcomings of which Comrade Rodak spoke; I could mention education and upbringing, about which both Comrades Hadas and Wegrzyn spoke so beautifully and with such wisdom; they did speak magnificently, in a most beautiful way! The whole truth is to be found in all that.

Esteemed comrades, I wish, if I may, as I conclude, to express deep respect and appreciation for all the working people of this viovodship, for the miners, steelworkers, and all those who, in this viovodship and under difficult conditions, while frequently putting up with difficult housing transport, and work conditions, arising from the very nature of this industry, honestly discharge their daily duties, providing from the very first days, an example of social mobilization to resolve our difficult economic problems.

I wish to express my appreciation of their work on behalf of the party and government leadership and on Comrade General Jaruzelski's personal behalf. It is with great respect that he regards this viovodship and all the working people here, and in fact all working people. I cordially thank you for your support and for all that you have done. Thank you very much. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRECONGRESS CONFERENCES

Messner Katowice Speech 9 May

AU131324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 86 pp 1,5

[Text] PAP -- Speaking at a PZPR conference in Katowice on 9 May, Premier Zbigniew Messner said that the last and most important stage of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress had begun. It will be an important event in the history of the party and country. The last 5 years, he said, have been marked by a slow but sure emergence from the difficulties. The effects are visible at every step, despite the fact tht hostile political centers are sowing disbelief and rumor, and despite unfavorable domestic and international conditions. The party and the whole of society have assumed the burden of overcoming the crisis. The most valuable achievement in recent years is the line of socialist renewal, which has passed the test of political practice. Also needed is a view to the future, which will be a feature of the talks and decisions of the 10th congress. The point is to consolidate the political line of the ninth congress as well as the party's strength on the threshold of the 21st century. That is why general social discussion on the PZPR draft program and individual talks within the party ranks are so important. They have fulfilled their purpose, which was to discover the opinion of party members on the future, prospects, and entire problems of the country, and find out how every PZPR member sees the possiblities of active participation in the implemention of the party's general social goals and program.

Z. Messner continued that a further undeniable achievement of the last 5 years is the reform and democratization of our lives. Poland has regained its important role among the socialist countries and a meaningful place in the international division of labor. We have begun to rebuild the state economic system under the most difficult socioeconomic conditions, so that economic stability may be restored. The reform has become a fact today. Society's way of thinking about the economy has changed radically. With its improvement in mind, we are working on the new 5-year plan,which will be one of the leading topics of the 10th congress. An analysis of the country's sociopolitical and economic situation indicates that in this 5-year period we will be able to afford clear progress, provided that the whole of society is active. The main duty in this sphere rests with the party.

Barcikowski in Szczecin 10 May

AU201014 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 86 p 3

["Report" on speech by PZPR Politburo member Kazimierrz Barcikowski at the 10 May precongress conference of the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Text] I wish to speak here to some extent as ordinary participant in the discussion, because I am a delegate to the voivodship conference, and to say that your discussion has been very extensive and to the point. You have been pondering how far this conference has been more mature and earnest than was the case with your conference prior to the ninth party congress. The confusion and excitement that marked the conference in those days was caused by the prevailing situation. The difference between this conference and that prior to the ninth congress is the difference between the sociopolitical situation and the party situation then and now.

Bearing this in mind, I wish to stress my solidarity with the comrades who have said that we must not forget our recent past, must remember past happenings, and must find out the reasons for these happenings so that they would never be allowed to return. We must learn certain practical lessons from the experience of the past 10 years or so and apply these lessons primarily to the performance of the party. Our adversaries, who came into the open with such forces at the turn of the eighties were so strong only because we had previously made errors, and these errors had made us weak, not in numbers, but in the opportunities that a leading party must enjoy within society if it is to develoop political activities.

Nor must we forget that in order to overcome our politiccal crisis we had to resort to martial law -- to use force because of the failure of political measures. Martial law was necessary to save socialism in Poland and thereby Poland as it is now.

Of course, the ninth party congress learned the lessons from our previous political, economic, and moral errors of the seventies. In this connection I ask you to note, comrades, that although that congress took place in a feverish situation, it adopted important resolutions, which have not in any way been questioned before and during the present precongress discussion. This means that, despite the confusion in those days, we made wise decisions at that congress. That is why we hope that the 10th congress will he a creative continuation of the ninth congress and will take its resolutions into consideration. We also hope that the 10th congress will differ from the ninth congress to the same extent to which this conference differs from its predecessor in 1981.

I think that the crisis at the beginning of the eighties became so acute because our party either lost or was deprived of the masses' trust in its policies. People began to violently criticize us and to refuse to believe in our good intentions, especially since party members and activitists became targets of dirty slander. Still, there was a reason for all this. That is why we must be very careful to prevent the situations that place the party in positions of humiliation. Actually, in the past few years the work of our party has been to win the people's hearts. We have done this to convince the people that we are right and full of good will and that we have the right to lead them in constructing the new system:

Do people trust us now? It is certain that they trust us now more than in 1980, but we are still far from being able to say that all the people are positively disposed toward us. The fact is that we must still continue to deepen this trust and that the struggle for people's trust will never end. It is always necessary to win people's trust anew by putting forward new ideas and proposals and by listening to what people have to say. This conference was right to stress that people's views must never be ignored.

Today we are able to create conditions for increasing people's trust in the party and for extending the party's base and roots in society. I am deeply convinced that this can be done by allowing people to influence the decisions made by the individual agencies. Our task is to consult the masses, and I have in mind the most broadly conceived representative and self-government bodies. We, that is, the party, will be able to build up our base in society if we improve the efficiency of our administrative apparatus and if we do not succumb to complacency. There are individuals who are claiming that new we have the "ability to govern at the top and at the grassroots" and that now we are "able to do everything." Some comrades are very optimistic about this and think that all is plain sailing, but if one goes to the people in the field and talks to acquaintances, one gets to know how much inefficiency there still is to infuriate people and how ineffective our administration is, although it is its duty to do good work for the community.

We have every right to expect the administration to be efficient because people evaluate state authority through the performance of individual administrative bodies. This means that we have to get down to eliminating shortcomings instead of gloating over supposed perfection. We should bear in mind that we continue to be critically judged by the people.

In light of the events in the past few years, we can assert that a certain sociopolitical set-up continues to develop insofar as our state authority is concerned. I would list three component parts of this set-up.

The first is the political segment that includes the PZPR, the ZDL, the SD, and all organizations of the PRON. This segment includes individuals who are actively in favor of socialism and enables large numbers of people to actively commit themselves to the building the new system. This segment also constitutes the backbone of people's rule, guarantees ideopolitical and moral purity, devises programs, and draws up the main political principles of the state. In the recent months this segment has been greatly consolidated. More and more people have joined the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD. Groups of Catholics within the PRON continue to acquire more say. All this augurs well for the future.

The second segment consists of representative and self-government organizations. It has probably been subjected to the greatest changes, as attested to by the new system of people's councils and self-government groups in rural areas, housing settlements, enterprises, and certain professional groups. This new system is still going through its teething period. However, certain people continue to try to invest self-government activity with politicking directed against the state. This means death for the idea of self-government because no state will tolerate such politicking. Our adversaries realize this very well, but by promoting this politicking they want to prove that it is impossible to develop true self-government and to reform socialism in our country. We have already pushed our adversaries the periphery of our activities and will continue to do so, in order to create even more opportunities for people's initiative. Despite various difficulties, many thousands of people are able to share in making state decisions, which means that the party is also able to develop its influence within society. After all, the idea of self-government affords us invaluable opportunities to influence people. We must participate in the work and elections of self-government bodies.

The third segment is represented by state administration, law-keeping bodies, and judicial bodies. We must actively support this segment in the vital interest of the state and society.

Let me say a few words about the party. Despite what has been said here by a comrade, we must not regard the party as yet another association of atheists. The party's task is to build socialism and to transform people's awareness toward socialism. The purpose of our struggle is to win over all the people, except our enemies, for constructing the socialism system in our country. By all the people we also mean believers. Our efforts to build socialism are becoming increasingly more successful because of the support given us by the masses of religionists who are patriots and who believe in the system of social justice. These religionists who are members of the PZPR. It goes without saying that the party, which follows the Marxist-Leninist precepts, will continue to propagate the knowledge of Marxism and will educate and raise the political standards of its members. This is our task. It is also obvious that there is no place for clericalism and clericals in our party, including those who are solidly with extremists in cassocks. But there is still room in our party for religionists who are honest people and who are devoted to our idea and country.

We must avoid sectarianism in these matters. We must be guided by realism and party common sense. This is all the more reason why youth organizations should steer clear of sectarianism and stretch a helping hand to all honest young people.

Barcikowski in Gorzow

LD220836 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] A Gorzow Voivodship pre-PZPR congress was attended by delegates representing the almost 27,000 party members and candidate members, merited veterans of the workers' movement, Sejm deputies, and representatives of allied parties and representative institutions. Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State attended the conference deliberations, as did Minister for Youth Affairs Aleksander Kwasniewski.

The deliberations were opened by Wiktor Kinecki, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, who also presented a talk on particular problems. The speaker characterized the 5-year period that will have passed since the ninth congress as a significant period since it has been the time of preparation for the 10th congress. The pre-congress campaign has contributed to a significant growth of ideological, social and economic activity, and also to a growth in interest in the vital issues of the nation and the country. This found expression in the discussion on the PZPR draft program and the congress theses, and also in individual conversations with PZPR members. After the talk delegates discussed various issues.

The conference will undertake resolutions summing up the achievements of the pre-congress campaign in the Gorzow Voivodship and will also choose 20 delegates for the 10th party congress.

During a break in the deliberations of the Conference, Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, met with Viktor Kinecki, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gorzow, Stefan Szymanski, chairman of the ZSL Voivodship Committee, Jan Gawel, chairman of the Democratic Party Voivodship Committee; Jan Bielec, chairman of the Voivodship Peoples' Council; Voivodship Governor Stanislaw Nowak, former first secretaries of the Party Central Committee Ryszard Labus and Florian Ratajczak; and also Augustyn Swidkiewicz, chairman of the Voivodship trade union accord. They discussed current sociopolitical and economic activity in the region and also perspectives for its development.

Romanik in Kielce 23 May

LD232059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Unidentified correspondent's report and Jerzy Romanik statement]

[Excerpts] In Kielce today a voivodship precongress conference was held. It carried out an appraisal of the sociopolitical situation in the region and of the progress of discussion of the party program and the congress theses.

After the closing of the conference, I asked Jerzy Romanik, member of party Central Committee Politburo, for a statement.

[Romanik] The comrades are very hopeful that the congress will indicate the correct direction, and they are also aware that after the 10th congress they will see the onset of what our first Secretary General Jaruzelski has constantly drawn attention to -- that the worst is over, but a difficult period still lies ahead. The implementation of what is most difficult will be possible when not only the members of the party, but also our whole society, are cognizant of the huge opportunity to not only surmount the crisis, but to learn from it in many ways, and the opportunities remain enormous.

Meetings in Voivodships 24 May

LD242107 Warsaw PAP in English 1946 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 24 -- Pre-congress conferences that analyzed in all-round way hitherto experiences from the campaign preceding the 10th PUWP Congress, conclusions and assessments from discussions on the draft PUWP programme and congress guidelines and from personal talks that covered almost all party members and candidates debated in 8 voivodship party organizations today.

Members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat took part in the debates, including: in Bialystok - Jozef Baryla, in Opole - Hieronim Kubiak and Zbigniew Michalek, in Pila - Army General Florian Siwicki, in Piotrikow Trybunalski - Zofia Grzyb and Jan Glowczyk, in Poznan - Premier Zbigniew Messner and Stanislaw Kalkus, in Slupsk - Marian Wozniak, in Wroclaw - Tadeusz Porebski, in Zamosc - Stanislaw Opalko and Waldemar Swirgon. Also, vice-premiers, heads of PUWP CC Departments, members of leading bodies of the PUWP Central Auditing Commission and the Central Commission of Party Control and ministers took part in voivodship PUWP pre-congress conferences. For them, it was also a good opportunity to once more directly get acquainted with reflections and opinions of party members on the most important social, political and economic problems pervading working people.

Reporting on the course of discussion held at the conferences, PAP reporters point out that it is dominated by questions of the effectiveness of management, considered as the main condition for swifter solving of the still many difficult and complex social and welfare problems. Satisfaction over hitherto considerable attainments is accompanied by the awareness of the still existing shortcomings also in the style of party action.

Leadership Participates 27 May

LD270750 Warsaw PAP in English 0001 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 26/27: Several pre-congress PUWP voivodship conferences were held in Poland today. The conference in Katowice was attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner and Jerzy Romanik, that in Elblag by Zbigniew Michalek, in Gdansk by Tadeusz Poerebski and Stanislaw Bejger, in Krakow by Yhieronimi Kubiak, Marian Wozniak and Kazimierz Morawski, in Legnia by Marian Orzechowski, and in Nowy Sacz by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszcak.

Particular attention accompanied the debates of the conference in Katowice as the vital questions of workers are particularly evident in that industrial region of Silesia. The conference was addressed by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

Similar issues were touched upon during other pre-congress debates on the PUWP draft programme and guidelines for the congress. Emphasis was laid on the basic truth that a rise in the living standard and the economic improvement depend primarily, if not entirely, on the quality of work.

Motions and proposals voiced during individual interviews with PUWP members and candidates were discussed during the conferences. Some of them, referring to issues of the whole party and state will be reflected in documents to be adopted by the 10th PUWP Congress scheduled to begin June 29.

The conferences have elected their delegates to the 10th PUWP Congress. In Katowice: Zbigniew Messner, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and chairman of the council of Ministers, and Manfred Gorywoda, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, among others. In Gdansk: Stanislaw Bejger, PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member and PUWP Gdansk Voivodship Committee first secretary. In Krakow: Hieronim Kubiak, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, professor in the Jagiellonian University and chairman of the Polish Peace Committee, and Alfred Miodowicz, steel mill worker, member of the Council of State and chairman of the National Agreement of Trade Union. In Legnica: Marian Orzechowski, PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member and foreign minister, and Zbigniew Szalajda, vice-premier.

WOZNIAK DISCUSSES 1986-90 ECONOMIC TASKS

AU111229 Warsaw NOWE DROGI In Polish Issue No. 3 Signed to Press 1 Apr 86 pp 5 - 18

[Article by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "Before the 10th PZPR Congress -- The Social Aims and Economic Tasks of the 1986-90 Period"]

[Excerpts] The basic aim of the socioeconomic policy of our party and socialist state is to create increasingly better conditions for our people's life and development. This aim can be achieved only through the increased social efficiency of economic processes.

That is why the main aim of the 1986-90 national socioeconomic plan should be to enable the national economy to sustain a balanced and effective development and, at the same time, to increase individual and collective consumption.

When analyzing the potential of our development in 1986-90, we must not forget the determining factors that will trim our excessively optimistic forecasts or expectations. What our economy needs is for enterprises and central bodies to rapidly raise their organizational efficiency. Enterprise management is not the strongest point of our economy, and this weakness has been made worse by the feeble development of the scientific base, the departure of an entire generation of managers in 1980-85, and by the impossibility to replace them rapidly.

In 1986-90 we will also experience the lowest rate of growth of manpower in the 40 years of the PPR. This increase will amount to about 340,000 persons, which is a drastic reduction compared with the 1.6 million persons in 1971-75 and 1.2 million persons in 1976-80. In view of this the already universal appeals for more manpower will result and are beginning to result in a shock for managers and their thinking. The situation will be aggravated by the large numbers of young people of school age -- some 700,000 of them -- and by a large increase in the number of pensioners. Another untoward determining factor will be the fact that the supply of fuels and basic raw and other materials will increase only about 2 percent.

The new system of economic performance fostered by the economic reform proposed by the party and the ninth congress is a crucial instrument for achieving our social aims and implementing our economic tasks. The party is decidedly for the reform, for further strengthening the conceptual and strategic function of the center, for expanding the independence of enterprises and other economic units, and for increasing the responsibilty of all the participants in economic processes for the quality of production, efficient economic management, the economic balance, especially the market balance, and for the living conditions of work forces and all the people. The National Party-Economic Conference in Poznan, which defined the lines of strengthening and developing the new system of national economic performance in 1986-90, has played an important role in implementing "the precepts of the economic reform."

Efforts to strengthen and develop the new system of economic performance, the main task of which is to reconcile nationwide interest with the interest of the workforces and their individual members, are the condition for fully and skillfully exploiting the virtues of the socialist manner of production. Strengthening the unity of interests, no matter how divergent, calls for rejecting both bureaucratic centralism, which results in a voluntaristic administration of the economy, and for abandoning the erroneously conceived self-management of the workforces, which results in willfulness and in the haphazard development and fragmentation of the economy.

We think that central planning should determine the speed and main lines of the development of the national economy. Such planning denotes the overriding importance of the general economic strategy that follows the requirements of not only the current balance, but also of the long-term balance based on the needs of harmonious development, on the trends of scientific-technological progress, on the dynamics of social needs and their future structure, and on the opportunities for implementing the plan. This is precisely where the overriding nature of central planning should be expressed. Such planning should be effected through fiscal and economic mechanisms and the powers of the appropriate organizational structures of the state.

As the PZPR draft program states, the party is for developing and generally applying economic pressure in favor of rational economic processes. The party is for more fully exploiting production factors and, especially, for thrift, work and production discipline, a better utilization of working time, stronger motivation for productive work, and for greater use of technological progress by enterprises. All this must result in lower production costs and lower inflation, which continues to hinder and delay the reform of the national economy.

Strengthening the economic balance, especially the balance between the flow of money and goods, is of essential economic and sociopolitical importance. The state should develop this balance by influencing supply and demand. It goes without saying that increasing production and the supply of goods and services, improving the quality of production, and adjusting the level of supply to changing needs and demand will be of the greatest importance. What is especially important is to restore the correct proportions between increases in production and productivity and those in wages. Practice to date has shown that the obstacles to organizational and technological progress are very considerable. Unless we overcome these barriers we will never make any qualitative progress, and society will never approve our our achievements. People -- both the party cells in enterprises and the managing cadres -- must become the decisive factors in this regard.

The state's income taxation policy vis-a-vis the population, on the one hand, and the enterprises' policy vis-a-vis the workforce, on the other, will be of great importance for the development of demand and the balance between the flow of money and goods. The correct policy of incomes and prices should help to improve the situation in the individual sectors of the market and to achieve a balance in all important sectors.

A better stability of the market will help to curb irrational and excessive purchases and to make people to plan their purchases and to save the necessary cash for them. The individual advantages resulting from the improved market balance will certainly produce positive effects throughout enterprises and the national economy and will act as strong incentives to productive work. The awakened needs and aspirations, aided by other factors, will also act as positive incentives to work.

One of the basic problems of the present 5-year period is to what extent the planned increases in production can be directed to the market places and to what extent exports should be boosted in order to pay up our debts and to acquire convertible currencies to buy goods abroad. Our cooperation with the CEMA countries has partly alleviated the acuteness of this problem because it involves not only mutual trade, but also joint efforts to devise new products, to produce modern technologies, and to sell products in the third markets. We are still not completely aware of the fact that we must increase exports, as attested to by the conduct and decisions of enterprises. For example, a mere 100 enterprises are responsible for 40 percent of the export accomplished by the group of exporters that accounts for over 48 percent of all our industrial enterprises. Our country's further development calls for intensifying our international trade links and for overcoming one's irrational aversion to export.

The party organizations should help propagate the principles of the socioeconomic policy of the party and the socialist state in 1986-90 and to ensure that the solutions of the new system for the performance of the economy are applied in shops, work brigades, and individual jobs -- wherever thrift and efficient management are determined to a large extent. This should also be done through the economic education of the workforces in enterprises, through fostering socialist people-to-people relations, and through strengthening work discipline, duty consciousness, readiness to cooperate, and comradely kindness.

Initiating and developing close cooperation among all the components of the social setup in enterprises -- management, workers' self-management bodies, party organizations, trade union cells, youth organizations, and technological-economic associatons -- in solving production, investment, social, housing, and cultural problems will be of great importance in the coming months.

The time of the difficult choice of the future social aims and current economic tasks is coming to an end. The 10th PZPR Congress will make the final decisions on the difficult problems resulting from an excess of the socially desirable aims and from the limited resources with which to implement these aims. The party counts on the creative militancy of young cadres, the wisdom of inventors and rationalizers, and the effectiveness of the managing cadres' performance. Together we will be able to eliminate from our life whatever retards our development, including waste and the inability to imagine what a boon rational thrift is. We must not waste any opportunity to better meet the needs of the people and to promote efficient economic management. Economic and political time cannot be measured by minutes and hours. Our aim is to exploit in the best possible manner the time set aside for implementing the aims and tasks of the current 5-year period. Genuinely ridding our working time of waste will boost its effectiveness and will help us improve the living and development conditions of our community.

BEDNARSKI INTERVIEWED ON PARTY PROGRAM TALKS

AU131205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 86 pp 3,4

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski to Boguslaw Rychwalski: "The Course and Outcome of the Discussion on the Party Program," date and place not given. Interview is reported to have first appeared in ZAGADNIENIA I Materialy (ISSUES and MATERIALS), a Central Committee Ideological Department 'Bulletin,' on 19 April]

[Excerpts] [Rychwalski] Two months have already passed since the publication of the draft PZPR program. How can one assess in the most concise possible way the discussion on this program so far? (Bednarski) As is known, we decided that primary party organizations would each devote two meetings to the draft program. These meetings have already occurred in almost all party organizations. They show that there is a great amount of interest in the program. Attendance is quite high, especially at the second meeting. Members of the ZSL and SD, youth organizations, trade unions, and PRON are, of course, also discussing the draft at their own meetings.

In the discussions one can differentiate between two basic streams. In the first stream, which is more widespread, the draft program is regarded as a point of departure for tackling those current issues that are the subject of the greatest concern for participants. This provides valuable intelligence material because it reflects social expectations and hopes concerning many important issues.

The second stream consists of opinions relating directly to the docuoment itself. This stream is pervading discussions by aktivs and meetings by milieus to an increasing degree.

All in all, the discussion is forthright and responsible, as the material sent in to us shows. The discussion is dominated by an acceptance of the chief paths and goals of the program. At the same time, an entire series of critical remarks and proposals is being made.

[Rychwalski] What conclusions stem from discussions concerning further work on the program?

[Bednarski] The opinions that have been expressed show the need to categorize goals and tasks much more clearly.

Priority importance is given to economic tasks -- overcoming the difficulties more quickly and embarking along the road to stable development. The most frequently mentioned condition necessary for this is a thorough change in attitudes toward work, improving organization and management systems on the basis of a much more consistent implementation of the economic reform that has been the case so far, scientific-technological progress, and a restructuring of the economy to the advantages of the domestic market and exports.

The most important social goals mentioned include a solution to the housing problem, or at least a more rapid basic improvement in this sphere, as well as better quality and better quantity supplies, a drop in inflation, satisfaction of the most urgent development needs of education, and health and environmental protection.

A great deal of attention is devoted to fair wages principles, the need to make wages dependent on work quality and results, and the elimination of speculation and dishonest profiteering by receiving high wages not brought about by one's own work. These phenomena are sharply criticized as being against the principles of social justice.

There are also demands to counteract various pathological phenomena more effectively. The party's initiatives concerning moral health, greater social discipline, and stronger law and order in all spheres of life meet with support from society.

Problems of ideological-educational activity, especially among young people, have occupied an important place during the discussions. It has been pointed out that young people should be more fully prepared to perform the tasks of intensive and modern development, should posses a respect for an readiness to work, and should have a historical, legal, and economic awareness.

The party and the need to consolidate its internal strength is being talked about with a feeling of responsibility. The way to achieve this is high quality in party ranks; the selection of energetic, ideological, honest, hold, and socially prestigious people in cadres policy; and the elimination of formalism, ostentatiousness, pretended actions, and empty words.

There are frequent demands during the discussions that apart from stating justified goals, the program should also state more precisely the ways and means of reaching them.

Finally, it is worth saying that there have been many remarks, including criticism about the form of the document. It has been suggested that it be shortened and made more concise, and at the same time that it be more readable and contain less specialized scholarly terminology.

These remarks and demands are being carefully analyzed and will be taken into maximum account in the new, improved, and supplemented version of the program on which the editorial team of the congress commission is working. These remarks, especially the detailed ones, should also be put to use in the current work of party organizations and cells.

For the point is, that all the proposals and conclusions that have been presented should enrich both the document itself and the theoretical and practical activity of the party. This is a great and important task for all party bodies.

[Rychwalski] During the discussions, people have often made accusations that the program document is too general. How will the program assumptions and the ways of implementating them be made more specific?

[Bednarski] Let us recall that the resolution of the ninth extraordinary congress spoke about the nature and tasks of the party program: "A program, adopting the party's class and ideological identity as its basis, should state the goals of socialist construction in Poland, define long-term paths for socioeconomic development and a system of socialist democracy, and define party tasks and the ways for it to perform a leading role in society."

Guiding itself by this very resolution, the editorial team has adopted the stance that the program should perform the following functions:

First, it should define the strategic goals of Poland's development until the beginning of the next century and map the chief paths leading to the implementation of these goals, with emphasis on the party's tasks in managing these processess;

Second, it should present in an orderly way the theorectical basis of socialist construction with reference to marxist-leninist teachings and the experience of our country and that of the other socialist countries. Consequently, it should influence an ideological consolidation by the party and the development of society's socialist consciousness as a condition necessary to achieve the goals defined.

If the program is to perform these functions, it cannot prejudge detailed regulations, neither can it forecast most of the numerical data which will determine the country's development the program must therefore be general to a certain degree.

Nevertheless,the congress commission has recommended that during further work on the program, attention should be paid to stating more clearly in the program the chief ways of performing the complex tasks on which the attainment of the defined goals depends.

"(Rychwalski] What is the next stage of work on the draft program?

[Bednarski] The discussions on the program are a strong incentive for greater ideological energy and for a consolidation of the entire party. That is why we will also aim to continue the discussions and see to it that the editorial team makes proper use of the discussions' results so far. Of particular importance are the pre-congress party meetings, symposiums, theoretical-ideological conferences, and meetings by individual milieus.

An explanation is also necessary concerning those issues about which there is the greatest misunderstanding and doubt during the discussions. This applies to, among other things, the program's functioning and the permissible extent to which one can contain in the program the conditions necessary to implement it.

I believe that the congress commission team in charge of working out the program will present the PZPR Central Committee with preliminary result of the discussions and the results of its own work at the beginning of June.

However, one should expect the work of this document to continue until the start of the 10th congress and take place -- with particular intensity -- during the congress.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES LODZ IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU110510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- During a 16 April ideological conference in the District of Widzew in Lodz, the talks were dominated by tasks connected with the socioeconomic development of Poland as described in the PZPR program. The meeting was attended by party, social, and youth activists. Also present were PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Czechowicz and Sejm Vice Marshal Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

M. Rakowski spoke during the conference. He devoted his speech mainly to the social superstructure described in the PZPR program. He stressed that the profound and acute economic crisis that embraced Poland at the beginning of the eighties has also caused serious damage to social consciousness. Such socially unfavorable trends as egoism, cynicism, love of money, scheming, and mediocrity have increased.

Quoting views that have been making themselves heard for several years, views that we are facing a crisis in socialist, repeat socialist consciousness coupled with a loss of confidence in socialism, M. Rakowski said that it is worth considering the reality of these views. I do not believe we are dealing with a loss of confidence in socialism; in other words, a desire for another system, he said. An opinion poll carried out by the National Public Opinion Research Center shows that in December 1983 14.8 percent of the adult inhabitants of urban areas with more than 5,000 people were in favor of a change in the system. In June 1985, this figure was only 7.4 percent, of whom 4.5 percent regarded this as the most important change. Thus, we should not accept any idea about a loss of confidence in socialism. Instead, we should explain to ourselves whether some working people today, including party members harbor a lack of faith in our economic policy and in the party's slogans relating to the role of the masses, especially the workers class. A lack of such confidence occured on a mass scale on the threshold of the eighties. There followed a lack of faith in the assurances that the principles of social justice were being constantly observed, and the selflessness of leadership groups, not only at the top level but also at the intermediate and lower levels, was thrown into question. These were the chief causes of the workers' protest in the summer and fall of 1980. If today we reach the conclusion that we are still faced with a mass loss of faith, M. Rakowski said, then we should seek the most effective ways of overcoming this unfavorable phenomenon. We should start the search with ourselves, from the lowest party cell.

Considering whether society is aware of the enormity of the socioeconomic tasks facing the nation, M. Rakowski stressed that in the Poland of the eighties there are more and more citizens who think about the affairs of the fatherland and about the future of our country and who do not permit the view that we are a carefree nation free of concern for its future. I am of the opinion, he said, that the party leadership's efforts in the past 5 years to pervade Polish minds with realism are achieving the expected results, which does not mean at all that these results are satisfactory.

In connection with the American aggresssion against Libya, the participants in the conference adopted a resolution condemning the villainous U.S. raid, which threatens world peace.

BRIEFS

VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONFERENCES -- The viovodship party conferences have been held. Members of the highest party authorities took part: Albin Siwak and Marian Wozniak in Bielsko-Biala. Tadeusz Porebski in Lelenia Gora; Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak in Ostroleka; Kazimierz Barcikowski in Siedlce; Waldemar Swirgon in Tarnobrzeg. The fruit of today's conferences was the summing up of the achievements of the precongress campaign so far, in particular viovodship party organizations and especially the most important resolutions in the the discussion of the PZPR draft program; the congress theses, and also individual conversations with party members and candidate members. Delegates to the 10th congress were also chosen. Together with the delegates chosen earlier in the largest party organizations, they will represent the viovodship party organizations at the forthcoming party forum. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 May 86 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY -- Jerzy Zielinski, Poland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic, has died suddenly in Budapest of a heart attack. He was 61 years old, and spent 25 years in the Polish diplomatic service. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 86 LD]

CROATIAN YOUTH SESSION ON POLET RESIGNATIONS

LD292240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 29 May 86

["The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation on the Resignations of the POLET Council -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Croatia today announced that it did not accept the method of accusation and condemnation employed by several members of the Council of the POLET youth newspaper, who resigned at a session on 21 May giving an explanation for their action.

In a statement from yesterday's session of this Presidium, published today, it is said that the explanation of the six members of the council, printed in several papers, also contains untrue claims about the lack of unity in the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Croatia as well as that the council was not presented with the analysis of the POLET's work and similar.

The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Croatia admits that at the mentioned session no stand was taken because of the impossibility to formulate conclusions which would be accepted by the majority of the Council's members. However, the Presidium does not accept the method of publishing "private stands" in public since such stands, as it is said in this statement, were not accepted by organs who delegated (them).

For the publication of these "private stands" the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Croatia, accuses TANJUG, with no foundation at all, for reporting the resignation of the six members of the council of the editorial staff of the POLET at the session of 21 May. This was true, but TANJUG also briefly interpreted their explanation. A TANJUG journalist was not invited to the Republican Conference of the Federation of Socialist youth of Croatia Presidium session at which the alleged mediating role of TANJUG was discussed, instead the Presidium's statement followed.

DIZDAREVIC SPEAKS AT UN SESSION ON AFRICA

LD280655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] United Nations, 27 May (TANJUG) -- "It is the conviction of the group of 77 developing countries that the convening of this special session is the expression of the concern of all of us for the exacerbation of the economic and social situation in Africa, due to delays in its development over a period of several years. We are here to make certain decisions and through then to convey the deep interest of the international community to help the countries of the African Continent overcome difficulties which threaten the physical existence of millions of people and to ensure lasting and speedier development," Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said while speaking at a special session of the UN General Assembly on behalf of the Group of 77 of developing countries and on behalf of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is chairing the special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic and social situation in Africa.

Recent tragic consequences of drought in Africa, Dizdarevic said, have only partially been assuaged. This year as well about 19 million people will be hit by the consequences of drought and hunger. This means that extraordinary aid measures are still needed.

Speaking about the present state of Africa, Dizdarevic pointed out that the real per capita gross product was nowhere at the level of 1975, while in 14 of the poorest countries, it was at the level of 1970. The national economies of African countries, he said, mostly depend on exports of several primary products and their prices were at the 1930's level. At the same time, debts of African countries have reached the sum of about 70 billion dollars, while their repayments on this basis are higher than 30 percent from their foreign exchange earnings.

Starting from these facts, the federal secretary for foreign affairs pointed out that without the full suppprt of the international community for the medium- and long-term development of Africa, to which this session was devoted, there would be no real solution to African difficulties.

"The crisis in Africa's devlopment," he stated, "is not the problem concerning African countries alone. It is the problem of the development in the world as a whole. Africa is a continent that has been affected most seriously by the consequences of its colonial past. Unless Africa embarks upon efforts to overcome the past more rapidly, the entire world will be deprived of its contribution to overall development". "Its riches and development potential," Dizdarevic noted, "makes it the continent of the future. The whole world should therefore be interested in seeing African developing faster."

"African countries are deeply aware that primarily they themselves are responsible for their development. By taking on the obligation of establishing the foundations for their structural transformation within the next 5 years, they have demonstrated this awareness. However, if these goals are to be achieved, Africa needs the help and support of the wide international community, of the developed countries, above all. This implies not only financial help but also solutions and measures that would pave the way and create prospects for the accelerated economic and social development and for a better use of its considerable natural and human potential."

The federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that in its efforts designed to establish new ways for more rapid development, Africa is being given "full understanding, solidarity and assistance by the developing countries."

"Group 77" of the developing countries, he said, attaches great importance to economic cooperation among all developong countries which it views as a factor that could contribute to the efforts to overcome the present critical economic situation in Africa.

"Group 77", Dizdarevic stressed, "regards Africa's priority program of economic revival with full understanding and support."

"We regard as a key issue the measures to secure necessary financial funds for African countries, since these have so far been far from adequate. The proposal for writing off the foreign debts of Africa's poorest countries is fully justified."

"We expect the special session to reach an agreement on a comprehensive and action-oriented program of Africa's economic recovery and its faster development. The developed countries have a great obligation to contribute to this."

The federal secretary also spoke about relations between Yugoslavia and Africa. "Yugoslavia and African countries," he said, "are linked by traditionally good relations of friendship and cooperation that are inspired by common ideas and the struggle by the nonaligned movement for more just and democratic international relations. In its standing as nonaligned and developing country, Yugoslavia has always had full understanding of the problems affecting African countries. Although it itself is burdened by economic difficulties, Yugoslavia is making efforts to assist African countries as much as it can. In 1985, through the actions of solidarity with African countries and through various governmental and non-governmental institutions, Yugoslavia granted financial help which amounted to 800 million dinars. Favorable-term loans are an important aspect of our coperation and assistance to African countries. Yugoslavia also gives technical assistance including transfer of technology and help with training and educating future cadres. Over 3,000 students from Africa have studied in Yugoslavia. Their grants were provided by the Yugoslav Government. At the moment, several hundred students from Africa are studying at Yugoslav universities."

Yugoslavia will continue to provide assistance to and as much support as possible for friendly African countries in order to help them to emerge faster from the existing difficulties and to create necessary foundations for their unhindered independent development.

"More favorable international conditions are needed for Africa to overcome the present halt in its development and for its faster and unhindered economic, social, cultural, and overall development. We cannot except more stability or faster progress in Africa, nor can we expect it to make any significant contribution to the progress and stability in the world unless the remnants of colonialism are eliminated, unless attempts are stopped to restore relations of neocolonialism and exploitation, and unless equal relations and cooperation with African countries are established and their freedom and independence as well as their right to choose their own paths of internal development are fully respected," Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in conclusion to his speech.

Meets With Counterparts

LD292329 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 29 May 86

["Pool" Item]

[Text] United Nations, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic held talks in New York with is counterparts from several countries in the efforts aimed at bringing the special UN General Assembly session on the critical economic situation in Africa to a successful conclusion crowned with agreement on the contents of the concluding documents.

The Yugoslav foreign minister conferred with the ministers of Foreign affairs of Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, India, Zambia, Indonesia and Zimbabwe.

Dizdarevic also conferred with the heads of delegations of Nicaragua, Suriname, Libya, Mauritius and other countries participating in the work of the special session of the General Assembly.

Dizdarevic and his interlocutors also discussed the financial crisis of the United Nations, problems of the developing countries and other international issues as well as mutual relations.

Much attention was paid also to the approaching gathering of the nonaligned countries in harare and questions which will be on its agenda. On this question, Dizdarevic had an especially comprehensive consultation with the Zimbabwean minister of foreign affairs Dr Witness Mangwende.

Dizdarevic and the heads of diplomacy of nonaligned countries also conferred on the possibility of a nonaligned ministeral meeting being held this year.

DEJANOVIC COMMMENTS ON 'STATISM PROBLEMS'

LD231739 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1438 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG) -- During a public debate on what is termed the "Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System in Yugoslavia," it was pointed out that statism was the major problem of society and of the development of political system. This was stated today by Jovan Dejanovic, member of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, in his speech opening a session of the Federal Conference of the most massive Yugoslav socio-political organization.

Dejanovic said it was illusory to expect that institutional changes and constitutional amendments would of their own accord solve the problem of statism, because society's structure obviously included strongholds of mighty groupings which control socially-owned income.

Dejanovic said that most criticism reasonably related to statism in the constituent republics and provinces of Yugoslavia. An exit from the situation, he pointed out, as in the changes enabling the integration and association of economic organizations for the purpose of their taking over the economic and social decision-making.

The debate, recalled Dejanovic, set forth the demands to make economic and every other responsibility as rigorous as possible, to improve the efficiency of the economy's overall business operations, and to encourage productive work and creative forces.

As for relations within the federation, Dejanovic stressed that the strictest possible enforcement must be ensured for the constitutional principle that requires obligatory accord from all the Yugoslav republics and provinces concerning the equality of nations and nationalities in the disposal of income. What had to be discarded, however, was the practice to spread consensus to cover also other questions on which the federation must make decisions by its majority procedures.

The debate, he said, demanded the most acute struggle against Albanian chauvinists and separatists in Kosovo, and the elimination of whatever causes of pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins to move out of the Province of Kosovo.

SUNDIC ON U.S. 'INTENTION' TO ABANDON SALT II

LD311556 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 May 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Soviet-U.S. relations and the problem of disarmament are the themes of today's foreign political commentary from the "News of the Day." That is, the United States is on the threshold of abandoning the agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear strategic arms, SALT II. Commentary by Milika Sundic:

The ministers of foreign affairs of the NATO member countries do not seem to have agreed with Reagan's intention that the United States should abandon the agreement on limiting nuclear strategic arms, known as SALT II, but this apparently will have no substantial impact on future U.S. behavior. At a meeting held in the Canadian city of Halifax the U.S. allies tried to convince George Shultz about the danger of such a step, but Shultz seems to have come to the NATO ministers' meeting with the White House decision, also supported by the Pentagon, that by the end of this year the United States will abandon SALT II, which, true, has never been ratified by the U.S. Congress.

President Reagan and Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger justify their intention to abandon the SALT II treaty be reference to the alleged violation of this same treaty by the Soviet Union, which Moscow is energetically denying with accusations that this is a well-known U.S. strategy to negotiate with Moscow under unacceptable conditions for the Soviet Union -- that is, from a position of strength.

During yesterday's meeting with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate with the United States all unsolved problems and that it will never accept unilateral concessions. We shall not be influenced, Mikhail Gorbachev said, by political, military or economic pressures.

If the United States abandons SALT II, this will undoubtedly lead to unforeseeable consequences for the world peace. Former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara is entirely right when he says that with this decision President Reagan threatens and destroys everything which has been achieved in the area of limiting strategic arms within the framework of SALT I and II in the past 15 years. As it turned out at the Halifax meeting, this feeling is shared by the U.S. allies, in particular with respect to their intention to influence U.S. behavior and Reagan's decisions related to Soviet-U.S. behavior and Reagan's decisions related to Soviet-U.S. relations.

One is even under an impression that the military, political and economic position of Western Europe has never been weaker as compared with the United States, since the period of cold war, when U.S. influence was dominating the overall behavior of the West toward the East. The most important question arising at present, and supposing that the United States really abandons the SALT II, could be -- what will happen with the announced, or more precisely, agreed meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev? What could the two leaders negotiate about, if not about the reducing and limiting of nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space? To abandon the SALT II agreement would make the present Geneva negotiations on disarmament meaningless and diminish the chances for any kind of agreement between Reagan and Gorbachev. One could even presuppose, and this is perhaps also Reagan's intention, that Gorbachev will not leave for the United States either at the end of this or at the beginning of next year.

Moscow said a long time ago that any summit meeting failing to reach agreement on specific problems would be futile, and judging by the present circumstances Reagan is not offering anything in this respect which would encourage Gorbachev to negotiate with him.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TU FEDERATION MEETING

Self-Management Commission

LD302141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The present development of the delegate system and problems connected with its functioning lead to the conclusion that a delegation is a key component of the system to which the Trade Union Federation must devote considerably greater attention in the future, said Dzanko Hamid at the session of the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management and the Political-Organizational and Cadre Development of the Federation.

Mono Colakovic stressed that stagnation in the development of self-management was a consequence of the insufficient, even weak, organizational and action training of trade unions, which has created conditions for the manifestation of foreign political influence. Political actions, as he put it, must primarily be directed toward such training of workers which would enable them to pass on self-managing decisions successfully. This has a direct influence on overall decisionmaking in a delegate system.

All the problems and difficulties manifested in Kosovo, as the consequence of counterrevolutionary events in 1981 from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as the phenomena of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, have made Kosovo the most attractive springboard in the struggle against socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, Sukrija Ejupi pointed out. It has not been easy for the Kosovo Trade Union Federation to realize its tasks in such conditions. We have exerted maximum efforts, she said, to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. By means of mobilizing trade unions in all the organizations of associated labor, concrete programs were produced aimed at eliminating causes leading to emigration, and also to create conditions for the return of all those who wish to live and work in Kosovo, Sukrija Ejupi said.

Milutin Ljumovic said that contradictions in society were to a certain extent also reflected in the Yugoslav People's Army. There are presuppositions about the Army being a supra-national, unitarist, and centralist creation which allegedly has no ear for intra-national relations. This is why, as he said, we are being offered alternatives on the Yugoslavia People's Army developing into territorial defense or possibly national police. We will resolutely oppose such attempts, he stressed, as well as all other divisions, because they are equally harmful to everyone of us.

National question must in no way be the most important one for the federation which, said Ivo Djuka, should give priority to the question of whether our working class is united, or whether it is represented by the best people in Delegate bodies, the ones who proved themselves by work and not words.

It is impermissible that political factors in municipalities, provinces and republics have the chief role in integration processes, it was stressed at the session.

Such processes do not usually yield desirable results, nor do they extend beyond the narrow regional borders. However, in such circumstances the federation remains in the background, inactive and undecided when it comes to imposing solutions suitable for the working class.

The Trade Union Federation is not qualified to get seriously involved with the present social problems. The word of this organization, that is, workers, is not getting through sufficiently in delegate assemblies and bodies that pass decisions, it was stressed in the discussion in the commission for political system which took place this afternoon.

Despite some improvements electoral system must be further advanced, the delegates pointed out, as people continue to take in account the function of a candidate, rather than the actual work done by him.

After a brief discussion in which about a dozen delegates took part, a report was adopted on this commission's work; 244 delegates were in favour of the work in this commission, 58 took part in the discussion and 39 delegates submitted written contributions. Eight amendments to the draft resolution were submitted, as well as five amendments to the federation statute.

Resolution Adopted

LD311530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Increased production and exports, self-managing planning and pooling labor and resources, protection of the worker's living standard, reduction of unemployment and distribution according to work results -- these are the main tasks which the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation put in front of trade union members in a resolution adopted today. The document formulates in concrete terms the duties of members, organizations and organs of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation in the further development of socialist self-management, the realization of the role of the worker in the all social reproduction, and strengthening the material basis of associated labor.

In the resolution, a summary of what the trade union membership should do in the next 4 years, the starting point was the juncture at which the country is now; problems and difficulties are stressed, but the determination for the further development of self-management and socialist community is also added. The organs and organizations of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation are required always to start from the class, united and authentic interests of workers in associated labor when making decisions on all questions of material and social development. Also, workers in associated labor should be the real proponents of decisions about self-managing organization, planning, price policy, investments...[TANJUG ellipsis], while associating and pooling labor and resources on the basis of income on the unified Yugoslav market is set as the main task.

Apart from these -- strategic tasks -- the document also establishes concrete obligations in all areas of the activity of workers' organization. In the area of distribution according to work and work results, the emphasis is placed on standardizing conditions of economic activity and decreasing differences in personal incomes between branches and groups and on the realistic evaluation of the economic role of each worker's personal income.

Stress is also laid on the demand to develop the system of distribution in order to realize the principle whereby personal income depends on the result of current labor and the results of managing past labor. [as received].

The resolution also sets a series of tasks in the area of greater productive employment and reducing unemployment, laying stress on unemployment as one of the most complex and most topical socioeconomic, class-social and political problems. Therefore, besides other things, in the resolution stress is laid on efforts to float national loans and voluntary financial contributions for new employment, as well as the determined stand that everybody, without exception, should retire upon fulfilling all conditions for a pension. Particular attention should be given to the stand that the problem of reducing length of service should be examined as soon as possible and that solutions should be offered by the end of 1987. Support was also given to the demand by women production workers that the possibility of alternative retirement for women after 35 years of service should be abolished.

Particular significance is also attached to improving workers' living standard as one of the most significant incentives for work and self-managing involvement. Therefore, among other things, the task was established to reexamine all social obligations which are directly related to the formation of prices of products and services which are of most vital importance for living standard.

Together with severe opposition to unjustified social differences, a demand was put forward to reexamine the tax policy, which should from the principle that everybody contributes to general social and joint needs according to their economic power. The task was also set to examine the problem of selective taxation of interest.

Stress was also laid on the need to realize tasks in housing, development of social activities, health and social protection, education and upbringing, all people's defence, and social self-protection and cultural policy.

A special section on the political-organizational and cadre development particularly insists on action training for the trade union basic organization and strengthening of the integrating role of the trade union federation. An express demand is made for consistent realization of working-class character for the cadre policy and election, in the action of affirmed cadres who achieved prestige through work and creativity. Also, a demand was made to register more candidates during elections.

The concluding part of the resolution is devoted to the international activity of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and the protection of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad. The trade union will make efforts toward expanding ties betweeen our workers temporarily employed abroad and their home country and on the further expansion and meaningful organization of our workers' clubs. Through cooperation with trade unions of immigrant workers' guest countries, the Trade Union Federation will struggle to curb all measures of discrimination and intolerance towards our workers. At the same time the trade union will make efforts to ensure conditions permitting a permanent return of our citizens to Yugoslavia.

New Presidium

LD311508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- At the first session of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation [TUF] Council, held immediately after the end of the 10th congress, Marija Todorovic Kemal Ramic, Miha Raunik, Stojan Stojcevski, Marija Todorovic was unanimously elected president of the Yugoslav Council for a 1-year mandate.

Elected members of the new Presidium are:

Husamedin Azem, Pal Benak, Ivan Bilandzija, Jakup Cucala, Milo Djurovic, Novica Filipovic, Mirlsav Georgievski, Zvonimir Hrabar, Jovo Jaksic, Maja Jerkovic, Radojka Kocijancic, Dusan Kocoljevac, Srecko Meh, Marjan Orozen, Petar Rakocevic, Kemal Ramic, Miha Raunik, Stojan Stojcevski, Maria Todorovic, Milica Tonkovic Lojovic, Slavica Usinova and Andjelko Vasic.

Peter Rakocevic was elected secretary of the Yugoslav TUF Preisidum.

Commission Concludes

LD311827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Today, the last day of the work of the 10th Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] Congress, delegates are taking part in a plenum and began by adopting reports on the work of the five congress commissions.

Vojislav Borisavljevic said that yesterday, while 10th CTUY congress delegates had demanded that no new nuclear power stations be built in the country, the Yugel enterprise [Yugoslav electric power industry] held a session in Smederevo at which it was reported to have discussed precisely the construction of new nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia. According to him, this is even more proof to what extent the word of the worker and this congress is ignored. He demanded that the 10th congress should take a stand against such work; that is, workers' demands should be respected. The chairperson then explained that Borisavljevic's position had already been entered into the congress documents.

With great attention delegates heard and adopted a report by the Commission for Petitions and Complaints. The tone and manner in which workers address their class organization show, spokesperson Zlata Josifova-Rakic said, that injustice and the feeling of helplessness were much more difficult to bear than financial perils. This is sufficient reason for CTUY organizations and organs to consistently realize their constitutionally established role to protect workers' self-managing rights and social property. The congress received 64 petitions and complaints; those signed by workers are being studied most. The most frequent cause of appeal is the inability to realize the right to work, and accomodation or distribution of personal incomes. This and other questions clearly show that it is not just individual personal problems, but primarily shows dissatisfaction with the overall state in society, as well as with readiness to overcome these difficulties more successful through better work and greater efforts.

After this, the 10th congress delegates adopted a report on the work of the CTUY Council and the supervisory committee between the two congresses.

Continuing the session the delegates adopted a "resolution on the tasks of the CTUY in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, the realization of workers' role in the overall social reproduction and the consolidation of the material basis of associated labor."

The delegates then adopted the amendments and addenda to the CTUY statute.

The delegates of the 10th CTUY congress today elected the top leadership, the council and the supervisory committee, by public ballot with one vote against. The council has 121 members, 16 from each republic and 11 from each province.

The supervisory committee has eight members, one each from every republic and province.

No one has the right, said Marija Todorovic, to decide on behalf and at the expense of others, unless he had previously been informed in the delegate system, about the effects and consequences of these decisions. This also refers to all the decisions which could have an effect upon the lives and work of people and the overall development of society, and consequently, it refers to those decisions concerning the use of accumulation, rates of contribution or tax, nuclear power plants, and similar.

We are aware of the fact that the congress cannot change things for the better at once, but it must provide stimulus (and become a responsibility) [TANJUG parentheses] for this change and ensure stable and equal conditions of economic activity, because we will live well to the extent to which we work for it.

If we do not allow ourselves to become the slaves of foreign knowledge, technology or capital, we should not allow ourselves to become the slaves of our own bureaucracy, regardless of the manner or place it has formed. Various forms of separatism and nationalism which sprang up like weeds must be nipped in the bud. This congress demands that this should become the responsibility of every member of the CTUY, regardless of where he lives, what he does, or which nationality he belongs to. The authentic interest of the Yugoslav working class and every worker is fatefully connected with freedom and equality of every man, regardless of his nationality or residence.

While respecting the traditions of our trade unions we will continue cooperation and develop friendly relations with all the trade unions and international organizations in the world which struggle for a better life of workers and working people, peaceful relations and the equality of all the people and countries in the world, and against the exploitation of a man by another man.

We will particularly develop those relations and cooperation with trade unions and countries where our citizens are temporarily employed, ready to contribute to speedier solutions to problems they are encountering in the course of their life and work, and especially, to create conditions for their work integration upon their return to homeland.

People say that these are the difficult times. Our society remembers more difficult ones. United, we overcame these difficulties. Now, in freedom we are convinced this is easier, and we confirmed at this congress our readiness to ensure, united, the changes which the period of stagnation will leave behind us, said Marija Todorovic, thanking the delegates on behalf of the newly-elected CTUY leadership. The 10th CTUY Congress, the top gathering of the working class ended with the sounds of the international and the song "Comrade Tito."

Statute Changes

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[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Members of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] Council are proposed by the republic and provincial trade union federation councils and elected by the CTUY. This is just one of the new changes and additions to the CTUY Statute adopted today by the delegates of the 10th CTUY Congress.

What one notices, first and foremost, in the changes and additions to the CTUY Statute, is the effort to define more precisely the status of republican and provincial organizations and the extend and substance of their autonomy and to work out the machinery of the responsibility for the implementation of the agreed policy. Implicit in the general principles is the solution whereby the republican and provincial organizations are constituent parts of a united CTUY. This does not jeopardize the autonomy of republican and provincial organizations in the fulfillment of their social functions. However, this has stressed their responsibility both in formulating CTUY policy and for the consistent implementation of the CTUY stands and decisions.

The old statute contained the formulation that the stands, decisions and conclusions of the CTUY Council are binding on all the organizations and organs of the trade union federation, of course, after they have been agreed on in a democratic discussion backed by by cogent argument. Now the possibility of the CTUY Council fighting for the implementation of its stands has been added to the above. It is anticipated that the CTUY Council may ask for a public discussion in a republican or provincial organizations when the assessment has been made that there has been a deviation from the stands of CTUY organs. If CTUY statute is violated the CTUY Council is entitled to launch an initiative to establish the responsibility of individual organs, it can call for a special congress or conference and can convene them if the republican or provincial organizations have not done so. On the other hand, the republic or provincial councils can ask for a public debate in the CTUY and can launch the initiative to establish the responsibility of the CTUY organs, if it has been established that they violated the statute or that the agreed policy is not being implemented.

The solution that one enters the CTUY ranks directly without previous affiliation to the republic an or provincial trade union organization is also a contribution to stronger unity. The complaints procedure can be taken to the very top of the trade union organization wth the result that the member who had been disciplined can now complain even to the CTUY Council against the measures taken by republican and provincial organs.

Consensus has finally been abolished when decsions are taken by the conferences of basic organizations. This will prevent one single basic organization from blocking adoption of decisions. Starting with this congress, the Presidium of the CTUY Council will have a secretary whose term of office will be 2 years with a possible reelection for another 2-year term of office.

New regulations about the length of the term of office of the president have also gone into the new statute. In the municipal city, and inter-municipal council the term of office of the president will be 2 years, and the mandate can be renewed. The possibility of the term of office of the president of the republican and provincial councils being either 1 or 2 years has been left open, and that term of office can be extended once. The term of office of the president of the CTUY Council remains one year, and there is no possiblity of reelection.

VLASI ON COUNTERING ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

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[Excerpts] Pec, 30 May (TANJUG) -- We communists and other progressive people from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, are faced with our greatest historical test of halting the process of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins and of preserving Kosovo's multinational character as a vital, centuries-old characteristic, without which Kosovo is unable to survive, either today or tomorrow. We will achieve this primarily by effectively combating Albanian nationalism and irredentism which have as their aim the expulsion of other nations from Kosovo, above all the Serbs and Montenegrins. Young people must realize that this would be tragic for all of us, and, above all, for the position of the Albanian nationality, which in this way would bring upon itself a heavy historical mortgage for which future generations would not forgive us and indeed severely blame us.

This was said at a meeting with presidents and secretaries of the municipal conferences of the Socialist Youth Federation which began today in Pecka Banja, by Azem Vlasi, the President of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. During the 2 days of the duration of the colloquium, youth activists are approving concrete tasks for the broad mobilization of young people in an effort to improve overall conditions in the province.

Warning that nationalists are trying to introduce themselves falsely to young people as fighters for the national interests of their nations, Vlasi said that Albanian nationalists are inciting young Albanians and are poisoning them with ideas against brotherhood and unity and togetherness, against socialist Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and antionalities, even against Tito and his revolutionary deeds. As an alternative, they are offering to Albanians an absurd, dogmatic-Stalinist system such as was inaugurated in Albania with methods of violence by Enver Hoxha, a system which is an obvious example of one not providing freedom for the individual. How can a people and a working class be free in a society and a system if the individual is not free?

Those who are continuing with Enver Hoxha's regime in Albania are not worried about the means when it comes to finding ways and channels in order to stimulate a certain number of inveterate nationalists to operate in an organized and hostile way against our system. They are doing this in such a way that on the one hand they are pushing these blinded individuals into action against our system, in other words into conflict with the law and are therefore driving them into prison, and on the other hand are ostensibly wiping their tears away in sorrow at the fact that these same people are being arrested and sentenced in our country. They are ostensibly inciting Albanians in Kosovo to fight for "their republic" in Yugoslavia and at the same time with all the means available to them they are working against this Yugoslavia such as it is.

Those holding power in Albania, in fact, in essence have never sincerely been concerned about the position of the Albanians in Yugoslavia. Why should they be concerned when Albanians in Yugoslavia, in the conditions of this kind of system of socialist self-management, are in every respect better off than in the conditions of Enver Hoxha's regime? If they really were concerned, then they would have to know that the first and fundamental condition for this concern is the policy of good-neighbor relations with Yugoslavia and not permanently hostile activity against it. However, it is in their interests, with respect to the position of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, that things run in accordance with the logic of "the worse the better," in other words to turn the attention of their own people away from internal trouble, difficulty and the hardship of life.

That is why in our country, too, they are permanently inciting the inveterate nationalists and seeking among them a foothold for hostile activity so as to sow as much dissension as possible between us Albanians in Yugoslavia and other Yugoslav peoples and, above all, the Serbs, Montenegrins and Macedonians with whom we live in close proximity. To come into conflict with those you live with, amounts to directly making one's life a misery and endangering one's position. Young people must realize the essence of this dirty policy and propaganda which those who are continuing the Enver Hoxha regime are conducting against us, and they must counteract it resolutely, Vlasi stressed.

The youth of all nationalities, and therefore also the youth of the Albanian nationality, must realize that Yugoslavia as it is -- socialist, free, democratic and inspired by Tito -- is the fundamental condition and framework for the freedom of all our nations and nationalities, including, therefore, the Albanian nationality, Vlasi added, stressing this with the results that have been achieved in all areas of life in the sphere of comprehensive national affirmation.

Young people should act together to counteract every instance of the writing of slogans or other hostile outburst, and every case of the desecration of graves or attacks on individuals and their property out of hostile motives. Any mistreatment of citizens from nationalist motives must be met with opposition, above all, by young people, Vlasi observed and added:

We are now examining the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. As regards Serbian nationalism which has recently been manifesting itself in an organized operational form, we are convinced that the struggle against it is primarily a task for Communist Serbs. Our task is to eliminate those causes and problems directly attached to Serbian nationalism in connection with the Kosovo situation, and to draw a clear line between nationalist tendencies and what are the justified reactions and complaints of citizens and thus prevent manipulataions from nationalist positions from interfering with real problems.

CROATIAN YOUTH CONFERENCE ELECTS OFFICIALS

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[Excerpts] Zagreb, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- After the end of the work of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation's 11th Congress, a constitutive session was held this afternoon in Zagreb. The new republican conference, after a lengthy procedure lasting several hours, by secret ballot elected 31 members of its Presidium out of 34 proposed candidates.

Members of the new Presidium in a secret ballot elected Zdravko Biroljevic from Valpovo as new president of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation. He is to have a 2-year mandate.

Also elected by secret ballot was Dusko Radakovic from Sisak, the incumbent Presidium secretary of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation Republican Conference.